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Clinton's Message: U.S. Is Not Quitting Asia

By Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — President Bill Clinton will arrive in Tokyo for a summit meeting this week riding a wave of popular goodwill after the announcement that the United States will return a 1,200-acre air base in Okinawa to Japan within five to seven years.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to offer further military concessions to Okinawans, who have protested by the thousands that U.S. troops are unwanted neighbors. But at the same time, he aims to reassure Asians that the U.S. military commitment here is as strong as ever.

U.S. to return 20% of Okinawa land. Page 4. • North Korea assails Clinton's stop in South. Page 8.

It is unclear whether Mr. Clinton will be able to convince everyone that closing a base is the way to strengthen the U.S. presence in East Asia. But in two days of events, including a major speech to Parliament and an address on the deck of a U.S. aircraft carrier, he will try to put over this message: The 100,000 U.S. troops in East Asia are not going home.

That message will be well received, given recent military threats in the region from China and North Korea.

He will also emphasize security over trade tension when he visits South Korea's president, Kim Young Sam, on Tuesday before arriving in Tokyo. South Koreans still nervous about North Korean military maneuvering last week in the Demilitarized Zone are likely to see the Clinton visit as welcome reassurance of the U.S. commitment to their security.

While the trip is expected to get great reviews in Japan and South Korea, critics say Mr. Clinton is playing election-year politics by emphasizing good news and ignoring the bad. This will be the first presidential visit

See CLINTON, Page 8

Israelis Step Up Raids in Lebanon

Beirut Power Station Bombed; Guerrillas Keep Firing Rockets

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

TYRE, Lebanon — Israel stepped up its military campaign against Lebanon on Sunday, knocking out a power station on the outskirts of Beirut and unleashing a tide of refugees from towns and villages in southern Lebanon that are the main focus of its four-day onslaught of shelling and air raids.

Under an expanded threat of Israeli airstrikes in southern Lebanon, passenger cars and trucks crammed with men, women and children inched along the main coastal highway toward Beirut, where refugees sought shelter in schools, mosques and other public places.

The exodus made a virtual ghost town of this normally thriving port city, where shops and restaurants were shuttered and all was quiet except for the distant roar of Israeli reconnaissance aircraft etching white contrails in a brilliant blue sky.

Israel launched its campaign against Lebanon on Thursday in response to a series of rocket attacks on northern Israel by Shiite Muslim guerrillas from Hezbollah, or Party of God, which is fighting to dislodge Israel from its self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

For the fourth straight day, Israeli artillery on Sunday pounded deserted villages north of the security zone, including several near here, while helicopter gunships carried out strikes on suspected Hezbollah buildings in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

The city shook with the sound of explosions and anti-aircraft fire from Lebanese army batteries.

According to a count by Lebanese journalists, Israeli attacks have killed 24 people, including four children who were riding in an ambulance that was rocketed by an Israeli helicopter on Saturday. Most of the dead have been civilians. Hezbollah retaliated for Sunday's strikes by firing a volley of Katyusha rockets into northern Israel.

[Hezbollah guerrillas fired 45 Katyusha rockets into Israel on Sunday, wounding two people, Reuters reported, quoting Israeli Army commanders at a news conference in Jerusalem. They said a member of Israel's militia, the South Lebanon Army, was also wounded. They said 80 to 90 of the rockets had been fired in the last three days.]

After limiting its initial attacks to strikes on specific Hezbollah targets, Israel has made clear that it now is defining its options more broadly in an effort to bring pressure on the Lebanese government and on Syria, which occupies Lebanon with 35,000 troops.

Israeli officials contend that Syria and Lebanon are ultimately responsible for the Hezbollah rocket attacks because they allow the group to operate freely.

To that end, Israel has taken steps to increase economic and psychological pressure on the Lebanese government, imposing a naval blockade of Tyre, Sidon and Beirut — through which the country gets most of its food — and triggering an exodus of up to 400,000 refugees, about a tenth of the country's population.

The targeting of the power plant, situated on a hilltop near the Lebanese Defense Ministry, can be understood in a similar light. Still recovering from the long civil war that ended in 1991, the government only recently succeeded in restoring round-the-clock power to the capital, and the interruption of service to some areas is sure to damage morale.

For several days now, Israel has issued warnings to the residents of southern Lebanon to leave their villages in what appears to be a systematic effort to depopulate the area and flood the capital with refugees. Over the last 24 hours, Israel has expanded the zone to an east-west line running along the Litani River, a distance of about 20 miles (35 kilometers) and including Tyre.

Journalists driving to Tyre on Sunday morning encountered four lanes of oncoming traffic, mostly passenger cars stuffed with families.

The only activity in the city was at a small logistics base for UN peacekeeping troops, where about 300 refugees have been housed in a large white tent.



Jim Hollander/Reuters

Members of an artillery unit on a hilltop in northern Israel covering their ears as 155mm shells were being fired into Lebanon on Sunday.

Israel's Response Is Practically According to Script

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — If there was anything surprising about Israel's offensive against Shiite Muslim guerrillas in Lebanon, it was only the timing. Otherwise, the operation has been a dance whose steps are sadly familiar.

Israel's strategy in what has been named Operation Grapes of Wrath is brutally simple. It is to inflict maximum damage to the Party of God, the Iran-backed guerrilla organization better known as Hezbollah, which is bent on driving the Israelis out of southern Lebanon, and to make life for Lebanon and Syria so difficult that they will be forced to rein in the militants.

To that end, the Israeli Army has sent 200,000 Lebanese villagers fleeing in panic toward Beirut, where the Lebanese and Syrian governments will have to find ways to feed and calm them, while Israeli gunboats sealed off Lebanon's ports and Israeli planes and artillery maintained unrelenting and devastating fire.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Israel has done much the same thing before, most recently in Operation Accountability in 1993, when it hammered Lebanon for seven days before the Arabs agreed to a cease-fire.

There are some differences: In 1993, Israel did not give the villagers as much warning, and 130 were killed. And in the current onslaught, Israeli helicopters flew right into Beirut for the first time since 1982, sending anti-tank missiles right through the windows of Hezbollah's headquarters.

But the basic outlines are much the same. In Israel, residents of northern communities have either fled south or settled into bomb shelters to weather the inevitable salvos of Hezbollah's Katyusha rockets — old and hopelessly inaccurate, but terrifying just the same. And in Lebanon, there have been the awful images of panic and blood, including that of four children killed in an ambulance rocketed by an Israeli gunship.

The basic strategy resembles measures taken against the Palestinians after the series of suicide bombings in late February and early March. The siege of Palestinian areas served to facilitate a roundup of suspects and to inflict such

See ISRAEL, Page 8

Liberian Warlord Admits He Misjudged Opponent

By Jonathan Randal
Washington Post Service

MONROVIA, Liberia — Charles Taylor, the man who triggered the latest violence in Liberia and who is called Mr. President by his men, was of two minds Sunday.

Mr. Taylor's warlord side said he could level the multistoried barracks where his current arch enemy, Roosevelt Johnson, has been holed up, using foreigners and civilians as a human shields to protect him from "government justice."

His statesman-president persona demurred, mindful of pressure from a West African regional grouping trying to solidify a shaky cease-fire and from the rest of the international community and more especially the United States.

As a result, Mr. Taylor told reporters "he was between a rock and a hard place" for having misjudged the resistance of Mr. Johnson, who has rallied to his cause the once badly split members of the Krahn tribe.

Krahns account for barely 5 percent of Liberia's 2.3 million citizens, but dominated the army between 1980 and 1990 under the late President Samuel K. Doe, a onetime master sergeant.

Although "not one to cry over spilt milk," Mr. Taylor indirectly acknowledged that Mr. Johnson and his allies had demonstrated greater staying power than he had anticipated.

"They matched us bullet for bullet, rocket for rocket," he said, admitting that Monrovia's reputation as a "safe haven" somehow protected from the war's devastation had proved illusory.

Although he promised he would not use his heavy artillery against the rebels, he said "we have the means not only to overrun" the barracks called the Barclay Training Center, "but to flatten it, but that would be grossly irresponsible."

Mr. Taylor made his remarks to reporters at his air-conditioned headquarters a half-hour drive out of Liberia's capital.

Outside the former Moroccan Em-

See LIBERIA, Page 8

AGENDA

Message Directed Passengers Into Fire At German Airport

The Düsseldorf airport slowly resumed air service over the weekend as new details emerged about the fire that killed 16 people last week.

The airport manager acknowledged that shortly after the fire broke out in Terminal A on Thursday, a message was broadcast over the public address system at least twice directing people straight into the arrival hall where the fire was raging.

Meanwhile, officials denied a report that safety experts making a security check two weeks earlier had urged adding a second emergency exit in a VIP lounge, where eight of the victims died. (Page 5)

PAGE TWO
Asia's Child Sex Industry

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
'Unabomber' Manuscript Found

ASIA Page 4.
A Hong Kong Lesson for China

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 13.
A Sticky Question for Velcro

Opinion Page 6. *Crossword* Page 7.
Books Page 7. *Sports* Pages 18-20.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
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Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	360 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

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Dollar Cashes In on Weak Competition

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar is on a roll.

That is the easily drawn conclusion from looking at the current level of exchange rates, but it misses the essential point: The driving market force is not a strengthening of the U.S. currency, but a weakening of its most important counterparties — the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen.

The continuing erosion of these currencies gathered speed last week, enabling the dollar to move above the narrow ranges in which it has traded. Closing last week at 1.5045 DM, the dollar was at a level last seen in early 1995, and at 108.61 yen the dollar was at a 26-month high. At 1.224 Swiss francs, the dollar was back to a level seen last summer.

Analysts say they expect continuing gains this week as the dollar is carried by the momentum of having broken out of its recent trading ranges.

But they warn that if the factors weakening the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc were to be eliminated, the dollar would retreat.

Comments by a Federal Reserve Board member on Sunday that U.S. long-term interest rates were too high also could have a negative effect on the dollar, even while the prospect of lower rates was expected to fuel a bond market rally. (Page 13)

A reversal of fortune for the U.S. currency seems unlikely. Rising unemployment and declining economic activity in German and Switzerland rule out any imminent hike in interest rates that would enhance the attraction of holding their currencies. In fact, it is this factor that is weakening the mark and the franc.

But interest-rate differentials could be overwhelmed by political considerations, said Jim O'Neill at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York. The wild

See DOLLAR, Page 8

Bunker Madness: An Albanian Dictator's Concrete Legacy

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

TIRANA, Albania — There is paranoia. And then there was Enver Hoxha's kind of paranoia.

The brutal, eccentric, isolationist dictator of Albania for more than four decades, Mr. Hoxha sealed off this small southern European nation from the outside world, insisting that Albania faced enemies from every side, on every border.

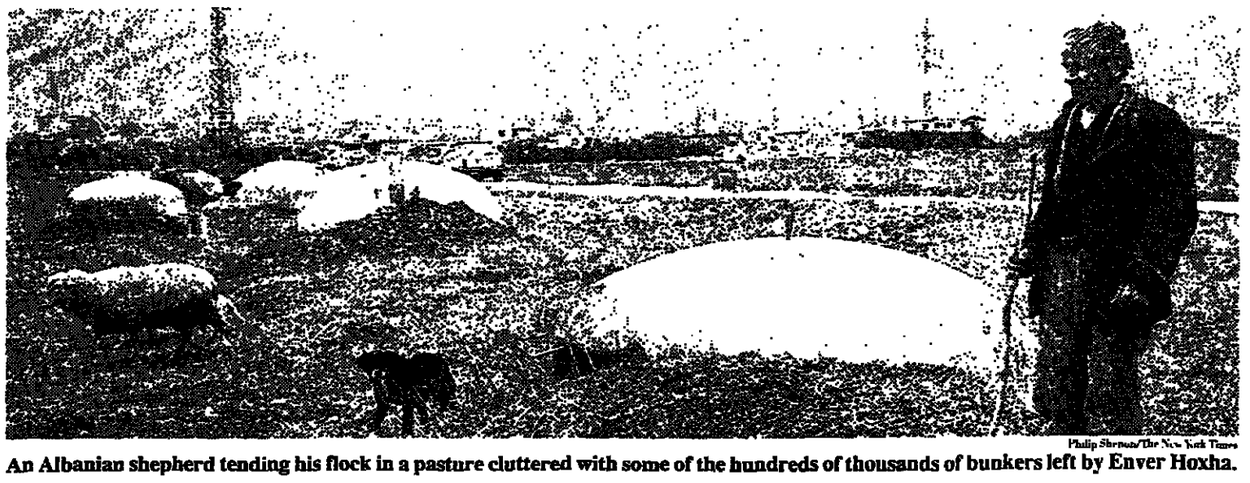
His paranoia did not distinguish between East and West. If the United States did not try to invade Albania, he warned, then the Soviet Union would.

Mr. Hoxha died in 1985, and Albanians have spent much of the last decade doing their best to erase any memory of his crazed dictatorship. Statues of Mr. Hoxha were smashed and photographs of him were burned, and today Albania is struggling to establish something like a democracy.

But to the dismay of many Albanians who have tried to forget the Hoxha era, his legacy lives on, if only in the form of steel-reinforced cement: hundreds of thousands of igloo-shaped concrete bunkers built by Mr. Hoxha's government to guard against his unseen, never-seen adversaries.

The pillboxes are everywhere in the countryside, scarring the landscape. They eat up farmland that is already in short supply.

For most Albanians, the bunkers are an unwelcome — and virtually indestructible — reminder of repression, xenophobia, and poverty.



Philip Shenon/The New York Times

An Albanian shepherd tending his flock in a pasture cluttered with some of the hundreds of thousands of bunkers left by Enver Hoxha.

"I see these bunkers, and I think about Enver Hoxha," said Zilije Luga, 55, a farmer whose family cow grazes in a field spotted with several of the pillboxes, the largest about six feet (1.8 meters) in diameter.

Readjusting the white cotton head scarf common among rural Albanian women, she marched over to one of the bunkers, using her wooden walking stick to point out the narrow slit that was intended to accommodate the snout of a 75mm gun.

"I remember when they came to me in the 1970s and told me that they would put two right in front of my house," she recalled. "I said, 'Are you crazy?' And they said, 'No, we must protect the motherland.' I still thought it was crazy. But in those days, we could not complain about anything. If you complained, they put you in jail. We

See BUNKERS, Page 8

Capitalism and AIDS / **Children Sold Into Sex Slavery**

Asia's Plantations of the '90s

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SVAY PAK, Cambodia — She giggled for a moment, a 13-year-old girl named Sriy, all sparkling eyes and white teeth, her laughter washing over the grunts from a pornographic video playing a few feet away. Then the brothel owner strutted over.

The owner, a hearty, friendly woman in her late 20s, who paid good money to buy Sriy, cheerfully and explicitly recommended her anatomical features and said the $10 fee was not so great because "she only just lost her virginity."

As if to prove her point, the brothel owner reached out and, pushing Sriy's hand away, tugged down on the girl's dress to display her left breast, or rather the nipple of what will become a breast if Sriy survives to maturity.

Despite the owner's claims, Sriy long ago was deprived of her virginity — she was forced into prostitution two years ago and endures sex with up to 10 customers a night. Sold by her stepfather to another brothel, which then sold her to this one, Sriy must work until the debt is deemed to be repaid. Or until she gets AIDS.

If she tries to escape, she will be caught, beaten, perhaps starved, and locked inside her room, while still being forced to have sex with many customers a night.

Sriy is one of tens of thousands of children in Asia who are slaves working in the plantations of the 1990s: the brothels of Cambodia, India, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan and other countries.

Americans and other Westerners helped build the child prostitution trade in Asia, and many of the brothel districts date from the Vietnam War, or surround former U.S. military bases. Now these foreigners sustain it with an appetite for what at home would be considered child molesting and rape.

It was not supposed to be this way. Six decades ago, Asian cities like Shanghai, Hong Kong and Hanoi were notorious for their brothels, but it had seemed that economic development would allow countries to grow out of the worst of the squalor. Now Asia has enjoyed a historic economic boom, yet child prostitution is, by most accounts, increasing.

By estimates of social workers and governments, more than a million girls and boys, aged 17 and younger, are engaged in prostitution in Asia, although all these figures are no more than wild guesses.

Those who are slaves, in the sense of being locked up or owned by a brothel, are a minority of the total. But even among those teenagers who offer themselves on street corners, many first entered the sex trade unwillingly, sold by parents or simply kidnapped.

Three factors seem to be aggravating the problem of child prostitution in Asia: rising economic development, which initially seems to increase the appetite for children more quickly than it reduces the supply; the rise of capitalism in places like China and Indochina, where markets emerge not just for rice and pork but also for virgin girls; and perhaps most important, the fear of AIDS, driving customers to younger girls and boys who are regarded as more likely to be disease-free.

All three factors merge in the person of a shy 14-year-old Vietnamese girl, Miss Nguyen, who one day recently was sitting in a brothel in Svay Pak, outside Phnom Penh, waiting to be sold for the first time.

The owner, a dour woman in her 30s, had bought Miss Nguyen three days earlier and was hoping to find a foreigner willing to pay $500 for her virginity.

"It's not so expensive," the brothel owner said sharply. "After all, she loses her virginity only once. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity."

Miss Nguyen was smuggled across the border from Vietnam, where, as in Cambodia, the collapse of strict Communist ideology has been accompanied by the rise of a huge flesh trade.

The buyer of Miss Nguyen's virginity will probably be a foreigner, the owner said, most likely a newly prosperous ethnic Chinese from Taiwan, China or Singapore. A Chinese superstition holds that sex with a virgin can rejuvenate a old man, or that it can cure venereal disease.

A 15-year-old Vietnamese girl who is also new to the brothel, having been sold by her mother, piped up to say that a Singaporean paid $500 for her virginity a few days earlier.

"It hurt a lot and I cried," the girl added. "It still hurts me, several days later. But it's not quite so bad now."

Miss Nguyen, whom the brothel owner was watching closely to ensure that she does not escape, shuddered.

"I'm scared," she said softly.

What kind of mother would sell her daughters? Leonilla Olayres is a 33-year-old mother in a slum near Manila's airport. She sat on a plastic chair in her hovel, nursing her youngest child as other children scampered around the tiny room and the dirt street outside. The stench of garbage and an open sewer wafted into the room.

Although the family is poor, it is not starving. An expensive new karaoke music system, costing hundreds of dollars, sits in a place of honor in the middle of the wall.

Where did the family get the money for such a purchase? Apparently in part from Mrs. Olayres' oldest daughters, aged 10 and 12. On five occasions over the last year, by Mrs. Olayres' own count, she handed over the two girls to a Japanese, Hisayoshi Maruyama.

The most recent time was Feb. 23, when according to a police report, Mrs. Olayres delivered the 10-year-old to Mr. Maruyama's hotel room, accepted $60 and left.

The police say that they responded to a complaint from a relative and found Mr. Maruyama and the 10-year-old girl, both naked. The police report says that Mr. Maruyama had sexually abused the girl, tied her up, photographed her and forced her to perform oral sex.

"I didn't know," Mrs. Olayres said matter-of-factly. She said Mr. Maruyama explained that he wanted to take pictures for a Japanese foster-parents' organization. Anyway, Mrs. Olayres added, many neighbors had also hired out their daughters to Mr. Maruyama.

Held in the Manila city jail, Mr. Maruyama said he had been framed by the police. The two girls have been taken to a government shelter.

In her Svay Pak brothel, 13-year-old Sriy recalls her seller, her stepfather, with hatred. But what does she think of her mother, who recently died, for allowing her to be sold?

"Mom was sick and needed money," Sriy finally said hesitantly. "She had a lung disease. I don't hate her."

Her peaceful expression did not change, and Sriy seemed lost in thought. But she began to play with a piece of brittle plastic on the table, breaking it with her slender fingers, crushing it into smaller and smaller pieces.



Nicholas D. Kristof/The New York Times

Two young prostitutes in Svay Pak. More than a million children in Asia are thought to be prostitutes.

COMING UP

After two years of hints and feints that have tantalized many Indians and infuriated others, Sonia Gandhi has decided not to take the plunge into open politics.

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Take Trains, Not Cars, EU Ministers Advise

The Associated Press

ROME — Leave your car home and take the train, transportation ministers from the European Union's 15 member states are urging.

The ministers, in Rome for a two-day informal meeting, warned that traffic on European highways is reaching dangerously high levels.

At this level of congestion, some of Europe's most important highways will be "completely blocked" and "undrivable" by 2010, warned Italy's transportation minister, Giovanni Caravale, at the close of the meeting Saturday. Italy holds the EU's rotating presidency.

"There would be chaos," Mr. Caravale said.

Seventy percent of the transportation of European merchandise occurs on highways, compared with 16 percent on railways, said Commissioner Neil Kinnock. The rest travels by waterways and oil pipeline. By 2010, those numbers could become 84 percent and 5 percent respectively, he said.

During the meeting, the ministers decided to examine ways states can reduce the cost of railroad travel. The EU Commission, the European bloc's Brussels-based governing body, should publish a preliminary document on the matter by the summer, Mr. Kinnock said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Europe Pilots Plan a Strike for Friday

PARIS (Reuters) — Pilots' unions for Air France Europe, part of state-owned Air France, plan to stage a one-day strike Friday, the airline said.

A company spokesman said the unions announced the strike in a letter to the chairman of Air France.

The letter accused management of "setting out to destroy" the airline, which is under pressure to increase efficiency and cut costs by next year, when domestic European air routes will be opened up to wider competition.

5-Star Hotel for Subic Bay

MANILA (AP) — Metroplex Berhad of Malaysia will build the first five-star hotel in booming Subic Bay, the port's management said Sunday.

The chairman of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority, Richard Gordon, said Metroplex would lease a 60,000-square meter lot for the project in the bay's Riviera Wharf. The plan is to build an eight-story hotel with 500 rooms, a convention center and a casino.

Thailand will charge international passengers flying from Bangkok an additional $2 in departure taxes beginning next month, the Bangkok Post reported Sunday, bringing the tax to $10. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belarus, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine.
TUESDAY: Romania.
WEDNESDAY: Burma, Iraq, Syria.
THURSDAY: Zimbabwe.
FRIDAY: Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

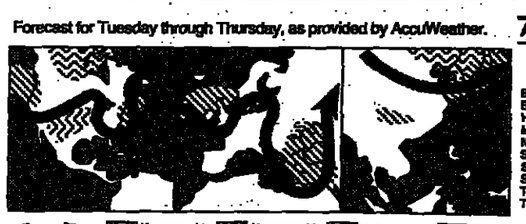
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Hot — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Occasional rain Tuesday into Wednesday, possibly heavy, from Washington, D.C., to Boston. Rain still possible in Boston Thursday; wet snow could fall not too far away. Unsettled in San Francisco the middle of this week with a couple of rain opportunities.

Europe
Unsettled much of the time Tuesday through Thursday in Glasgow and Edinburgh; windy with periods of rain. Paris will have rather fine weather during the middle of the week. Sunshine will be the rule in Madrid with warm afternoons. Cool winds and showers in Athens Tuesday.

Asia
One storm will leave Tokyo Tuesday, but another will affect the area late Wednesday into Thursday. Rain is likely late Tuesday into Wednesday in Seoul, then sunny and cool Thursday. Warm and humid Tuesday through Thursday in Hong Kong; just a chance for a shower each day.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	24/75	16/61 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
Amsterdam	13/55	8/46 s	13/55	9/48 r
Athens	18/64	7/44 sh	22/71	5/41 r
Athens	17/62	8/48 sh	14/57	9/48 c
Barcelona	19/64	11/52 s	18/64	13/55 c
Belgrade	6/43	2/35 r	13/55	4/39 sh
Berlin	14/57	0/32 s	17/62	9/43 s
Brussels	16/61	7/44 s	17/62	9/48 r
Budapest	9/48	6/43 r	14/57	6/43 r
Copenhagen	13/55	1/34 s	13/55	6/43 pc
Costa Del Sol	23/73	15/59 s	22/71	16/61 s
Dublin	14/57	9/48 r	13/55	3/37 sh
Edinburgh	12/53	9/48 r	12/53	6/43 r
Florence	14/57	4/39 pc	20/68	8/46 s
Frankfurt	15/59	-2/28 s	17/62	5/41 pc
Geneva	16/61	2/35 s	21/70	8/46 s
Helsinki	4/39	-2/28 pc	4/39	0/32 r
Istanbul	14/57	10/50 r	14/57	4/39 sh
Las Palmas	25/77	15/64 s	25/77	19/66 s
Lisbon	22/71	15/59 pc	19/66	14/57 pc
London	14/57	11/52 c	14/57	7/44 r
Madrid	22/71	12/53 pc	22/71	10/50 r
Milan	18/64	3/37 s	25/77	9/48 s
Moscow	7/44	-1/31 r	6/43	-1/31 pc
Munich	11/52	-1/31 pc	17/62	4/39 s
Nice	17/62	7/44 pc	20/68	11/52 s
Oslo	11/52	4/39 pc	14/57	7/44 c
Mallorca	17/62	12/53 s	17/62	14/57 c
Paris	16/61	10/50 pc	17/62	8/48 sh
Prague	14/57	0/32 s	18/64	5/41 s
Reykjavik	7/44	5/41 r	7/44	3/37 r
Rome	19/66	9/48 pc	17/62	8/46 s
St. Petersburg	3/37	-4/25 c	3/37	-3/27 sn
Stockholm	8/46	-1/31 s	8/46	4/39 r
Strasbourg	17/62	2/35 s	22/71	8/46 s
Tallinn	3/37	-1/31 pc	4/39	1/34 r
Venice	15/59	6/43 pc	21/70	10/50 s
Vienna	8/46	3/37 r	15/59	5/41 pc
Warsaw	11/52	1/34 c	19/61	3/37 pc
Zurich	15/59	2/35 pc	22/71	7/44 s

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	16/61 r	22/71	16/61 pc
Sydney	21/70	14/57 pc	20/68	13/55 pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	19/66 s
Beirut	20/68	13/55 s	26/79	18/64 pc
Cairo	25/77	15/59 s	36/97	16/61 c
Damascus	18/64	8/43 s	28/82	13/55 s
Jerusalem	20/68	12/53 s	23/73	15/59 s
Luxor	29/84	12/53 s	39/100	18/64 s
Riyadh	27/80	16/66 pc	29/82	17/62 c

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	18/64	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 s
Cape Town	18/66	12/53 pc	19/66	9/48 s
Casablanca	20/79	14/57 s	27/80	16/61 s
Harare	28/82	13/55 pc	27/80	14/57 pc
Lagos	32/89	23/79 pc	32/90	23/73 pc
Nairobi	21/70	13/55 t	23/73	14/57 c
Tunis	17/62	9/48 c	19/64	9/48 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	36/100	26/79 pc	36/97	27/80 pc
Beijing	23/73	7/44 pc	22/71	10/50 pc
Hong Kong	24/75	19/66 s	25/77	21/70 pc
Manila	29/84	24/75 c	30/86	24/75 pc
New Delhi	39/100	24/75 s	40/104	24/75 s
Seoul	19/66	8/43 s	13/55	6/43 r
Shanghai	14/57	10/50 r	21/70	12/53 s
Singapore	33/91	26/79 pc	33/91	24/75 sh
Taipei	19/66	17/62 s	27/80	20/68 pc
Tokyo	15/59	8/46 pc	19/66	10/50 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	10/50 c	17/62	9/48 pc
Caracas	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	22/71 s
Lima	23/73	19/64 pc	24/75	19/66 c
Mexico City	27/80	13/55 s	25/77	12/53 s
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Santiago	17/62	4/39 pc	21/70	8/46 pc

North America

Anchorage	10/50	6/43 sh	11/52	3/26 pc
Atlanta	24/75	7/44 t	20/68	9/48 pc
Boston	7/44	1/34 s	17/62	7/44 r
Chicago	7/44	1/34 r	13/55	4/39 pc
Denver	14/57	3/37 s	27/80	7/44 s
Detroit	11/52	5/41 r	14/57	3/37 pc
Honolulu	27/80	21/70 pc	28/84	23/71 pc
Houston	23/73	7/44 s	24/75	13/55 s
Los Angeles	25/77	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Miami	28/84	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Minneapolis	6/43	-2/28 c	15/59	4/39 s
Montreal	11/52	-2/28 pc	9/48	-2/27 r
Nassau	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 t
New York	12/53	6/43 pc	18/64	8/46 s
Phoenix	33/91	18/61 s	34/93	19/66 s
San Fran.	17/62	11/52 sh	17/62	11/52 pc
Seattle	17/62	8/46 sh	16/61	8/46 r
Toronto	11/52	2/35 c	10/50	1/34 c
Vancouver	13/55	11/52 sh	16/64	6/43 r
Washington	18/61	8/46 c	18/64	8/46 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

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Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (Managua)	000-999	Ukraine	8-100-15
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THE AMERICAS

Manuscript of 'Unabomber' Manifesto Found in Suspect's Cabin

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal law-enforcement officials say that agents searching Theodore J. Kaczynski's Montana cabin have found the original typewritten manuscript of the "Unabomber's" 35,000-word manifesto, a powerful piece of evidence that has convinced the authorities that they have the long-sought serial terrorist.

Elated officials said the recent discovery of the manuscript in the cabin capped a weeklong search of the remote mountain cabin, in Lincoln, Montana, that has so far yielded a trove of physical evidence that prosecutors hope will provide them with an incontrovertible case against Mr. Kaczynski. "If we lose this one," one law-enforcement official said, "we'd better close up and go home."

The officials said the manuscript left little room for doubt that Mr. Kaczynski was the Unabomber.

The officials said they believed that the manuscript found at the cabin was a master copy. From it, the Unabomber laboriously typed the copies of the manifesto that he sent to The New York Times and The Washington Post in June 1995, they said.

Moreover, the officials said that along with the manifesto had been found an original of a letter sent by the Unabomber to The New York Times last year. The bomber sent several letters to the newspaper over the years, and it was not clear which of his letters had been found at the cabin, although the letter appeared to relate to the Unabomber's demand that the newspapers publish the manuscript.

Near the manuscript in the loft of the tiny one-room cabin, agents found a third manual typewriter. The first two typewriters found did not match the typewriting on the manuscripts sent to the newspapers, and officials said that they were relieved that preliminary tests had confirmed that the type on the third machine matched the typewriting of the manuscripts.

The officials said agents had also found handwritten notations that might refer to some of the bomber's victims in a loose-leaf notebook found in Mr. Kaczynski's cabin. The notations mentioned geneticists, airlines and computer technology. The officials said the notes did not explain why Mr. Kaczynski was interested in such subjects.

Some of the bomber's victims were drawn from those fields. A Unabomber device wounded Percy A. Wood in June 1980; he was then the president of United Airlines. Another bomb wounded 12 people when it exploded aboard an American Airlines 727 leaving Chicago in November 1979.

The Unabomber also selected victims who worked with computers or on genetic research. In December 1985 one of his bombs killed Hugh C. Scrutton, the owner of a computer store, and in June 1993, another badly wounded David J. Gelernter, a computer science professor at Yale. A package bomb mailed in June 1993 wounded Charles J. Epstein, a geneticist at the University of California.

The officials said the discovery of the manuscript in the cabin was a legally significant find in a search that has already yielded much physical evidence. The manuscript is the kind of powerful supporting evidence against Mr. Kaczynski that prosecutors want to use in what is emerging as an overwhelming circumstantial case against Mr. Kaczynski, a Harvard-educated mathematician who taught at the University of California at Berkeley.

The manuscript, a closely reasoned scholarly tract that railed at dehumanizing influences in postindustrial society, was mailed in June 1995 to The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Foreign Affairs Bill Draws Clinton Veto

'Many Unacceptable Provisions'

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Complaining that the Republican-led Congress was trying to undermine the White House's foreign policy authority, President Bill Clinton has vetoed a $13 billion State Department authorization bill that would have required substantial spending cuts and would have forced Washington to give more political support to Taiwan.

"This legislation contains many unacceptable provisions that would undercut U.S. leadership abroad and damage our ability to assure the future security and prosperity of the American people," Mr. Clinton said in his veto message to Congress.

"It would also restrict presidential authority needed to conduct foreign affairs and to control state secrets, thereby raising serious constitutional concerns."

The veto sets up another major election-year fight between Mr. Clinton and congressional Republicans, who are already locked in political battles over the 1996 budget, over a seven-year plan to balance the federal budget and over tax cuts.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, the all but certain Republican presidential nominee, said: "Vetoing the bill shows that, for President Clinton, the era of big government is alive and well."

The House and the Senate passed the bill last month, but both vote margins were well shy of the two-thirds majorities needed to overturn a veto.

The bill would authorize $6.5 billion in each of the next two years for the State Department and other foreign policy agencies. That annual number would be $500 million less than the 1995 spending level, which was $7 billion, but the bill preserved annual aid to Israel at about $1.5 billion and to Egypt at just over $1 billion. The bill also authorized $426 million to fight the international drug war and $435 million for the Peace Corps.

Led by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Republicans pushed to merge the Agency for International Development, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the U.S. Information Agency into the State Department.

But in a bow to the White House, which was rejected by the administration, congressional Republicans inserted a provision that would allow the president to protect two of the three agencies from elimination.

Mr. Clinton called the spending levels unacceptable.

"These inadequate levels would adversely affect the operation of overseas posts of the foreign affairs agencies and weaken critical U.S. efforts to promote arms control and nonproliferation, reform international organizations and peacekeeping, streamline public diplomacy and implement sustainable development activities," he said.

Administration officials found a section on relations with Taiwan even more onerous, saying it would put more pressure on already strained relations between the United States and China.

The bill would revive the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, under which Washington guaranteed Taiwan the sale of defensive weapons; such a move would supersede the 1982 Shanghai Communiqué, under which the Reagan administration promised China that the United States would gradually reduce weapons sales to Taiwan.

Mr. Clinton said such a move would threaten "one of the cornerstones" of his China policy.



Ed Andrieski/The Associated Press

Lisa Blair Hathaway and her daughter, Jasmine, at a memorial for her daughter, Jessica, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

7-Year-Old's Airplane Was Overloaded

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An investigator from the National Transportation Safety Board says that the single-engine plane that crashed last week, killing Jessica Dubroff, 7, her father, Lloyd, and her flight instructor was overweight when it left the airport at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in a thunderstorm.

And the pattern of injuries to the hands and wrists of the flight instructor, Joe Reid, 52, suggested that he was flying the plane, according to the investigator, Steven McCreary, who spoke at a news conference at the Weld County Airport in Greeley, Colorado, where the wreckage of the Cessna 177B was taken.

Mr. McCreary would not say by how much the plane was overloaded or for certain whether it was Mr. Reid who was piloting the plane.

But the tapes from the airport tower, he said, recorded the flight controllers advising the Cessna that another private plane that had just taken off was reporting wind shear, a condition in which wind direction changes rapidly and can cause a plane to lose its lift. The report was acknowledged by a male voice, Mr. McCreary said.

Evidence suggesting that the plane crashed because of errors by the flight instructor followed a nationwide debate about the flight, in which Jessica was seeking to become the youngest person to pilot a plane across the continent.

Mr. Reid was based in Half Moon Bay, California, and had logged 1,400 hours of flying, Mr. McCreary said, but it was not clear how much of that was from high-altitude airports.

Calculating the weight limit of a plane requires allowing for the altitude; in the mountains the air is thinner, robbing the engine of power. If the plane had tried to leave Cheyenne with the same number of passengers, baggage load and fuel as it had when it left California on the previous day, it might well have been overweight.

Mr. McCreary also said that there was no evidence of a mechanical malfunction with the plane's engine or frame. He said that investigators had not yet analyzed what role, if any, was played by the foul weather.

Even as many experts cringed at the idea of a 7-year-old at the controls of an airplane, officials of the Federal Aviation Administration insisted that none of the children who said they had piloted a plane across the country had actually done so, and that the agency's rules, which allow children at the controls, are fine as they are.

Nationwide, from television talk shows to flight schools, people talked about the crash. But the gap between public perception and the aviation authority's stand could not be larger, and is rooted in the agency's understanding of what is meant by piloting.

"I heard a local newscaster last night talking about underage pilots," said Gabe Bruno, an aviation agency official who helped begin a campaign in 1989 to discourage cross-country flights like Jessica's. "But there are no 'underage pilots.' There are no pilots under 16."

To the aviation authority, Mr. Bruno said, Jessica was a passenger; a pilot is someone with a license. And the person with the license in Jessica's plane was Mr. Reid.

"No matter what the publicity says, no matter what the hype that was given to this flight, Jessica was a passenger in that airplane with her hands manipulating the controls," said David Hinson, an aviation agency administrator.

Representative John J. Duncan Jr., Republican of Tennessee and chairman of a House Aviation subcommittee, said he thought it was "a crime that a 7-year-old was allowed to fly this plane." He added that he would introduce legislation making the practice illegal.

But Mr. Hinson, in his television interview, said that passing new legislation was a bad idea. "The rules that the FAA had set up adequately covered this flight," he said.

Jet Pilot Was Showing Off, Navy Says

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy pilot who crashed his F-14 fighter jet into a house in Nashville, Tennessee, in January, killing himself and four others, wanted to show off to his watching parents and attempted too steep a takeoff, losing control of the aircraft several thousand feet above the ground, navy investigators have reported.

Admiral Jeremy Boorda, the chief of naval operations and the navy's senior military officer, also said he doubted that the pilot should even have been flying a jet because he had been involved in a series of mishaps over the past year.

On Friday, Admiral Boorda ordered more stringent oversight of aviator performance and intensified safety training for squadron commanders and executive officers.

Lieutenant Commander John Stacy Bates, 33, soared out of the Nashville International Airport at more than twice the normal angle of climb, crash investigators said. The maneuver, banned under navy regulations in an airport setting, probably caused Lieutenant Bates to lose his orientation when he flew into a cloud bank, they found. He did not execute the proper recovery procedure as his plane dove back into Nashville.

Just what motivated Lieutenant Bates can never be known for sure, the investigators said. But they concluded: "Pilot's judgment was influenced by his parents' presence at the field and desire to demonstrate other than a routine departure."

Admiral Boorda said his confidence in navy procedures for evaluating pilot performance was shaken by evidence that Lieutenant Bates had been too easily excused after earlier mishaps.

The admiral said the vice chief of naval operations will oversee all reviews by evaluation boards in the future, and will reassess three years of reviews of pilots in Lieutenant Bates's wing, one of 10 active-duty wings in the navy.

The move reflected the pressure on Admiral Boorda to explain a recent surge in aircraft accidents and to prevent future mistakes. Although the navy scored its best aircraft safety records ever in 1994 and 1995, this year began with nine crashes that have thrown the service on the defensive.

The admiral said "there were clues and cues" about Lieutenant Bates's performance that should have been picked up by his commanders and the safety review process.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole Hopes to Seize Agenda

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton signed the line-item veto bill last week, Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, was out of town campaigning. Republicans had promoted the issue for a decade and the Republican-controlled Congress finally passed the legislation. But the president, not his November challenger, claimed the headlines and the credit when it finally became law.

For Mr. Dole's presidential campaign it was a small but important lesson in what they regard as the crucial battle of the next few months: defining the issues of the race to Mr. Dole's advantage.

"The first task in any campaign is to grab the agenda," said Whit Ayres, a Republican pollster who worked for former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee in the primaries. "If Clinton is successful in focusing the agenda on education, environment, Medicare and Medicaid, clearly, that will help the Democrats. If Senator Dole is successful in focusing the agenda on welfare reform, crime, the balanced budget and liberal judges, then he clearly helps the Republicans."

Mr. Dole's organization is still struggling, as the line-item veto ceremony showed, to master communication techniques for which the 1992 Clinton campaign was famous. *(WP)*

Watergate Witness Is No Star

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — In late 1993, David L. Hale, then an unknown municipal judge, fueled the burgeoning Whitewater scandal by going public with a dark tale of financial intrigue involving President Bill Clinton.

He then succeeded in galvanizing national interest in the story by suggesting that he had reserved the juiciest details for government investigators.

His allegations — that, while governor of Arkansas, Mr. Clinton had conspired to benefit from an illegal loan to his real estate development investment partners — eventually became the centerpiece of the Whitewater independent counsel's investigation.

But in two weeks on the witness stand in the trial of the president's alleged co-conspirators, Mr. Hale's long-awaited evidence against Mr. Clinton was, by his own admission, inconclusive.

Furthermore, the prosecution has acknowledged that lawyers for the defendants, Governor Jim Guy Tucker and James B. and Susan McDougal, Mr. Clinton's investment partners in the Whitewater development, succeeded in undermining Mr. Hale's testimony by branding him "a liar, a thief and a con man." *(LAT)*

Republican Volunteer Quits

NEW YORK — Mary Matalin, the television commentator and Republican operative, has withdrawn as a volunteer adviser to Bob Dole's presidential campaign after some Republican leaders raised questions about her marriage to James Carville, the Clinton political adviser.

Ms. Matalin, a co-host of the CNBC program "Equal Time" and worker in President George Bush's campaign in 1992, said she was withdrawing from a job she had never started out of concern that such criticism could harm Mr. Dole. "Our country needs him, not distracting inquires about his volunteers," she said. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Scott Reed, Bob Dole's campaign manager, arguing that his candidate is in better shape than some people believe: "Right now, Clinton faces a narrow electoral lead, an economy that's slowing, an electorate where the majority feel we're heading on the wrong track. That's all lying in the underbrush. It does look good for Clinton, but only if you compare it to where he was after the 1994 elections." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

- **A federal appeals court has rejected an offender's challenge** of a New Jersey law calling for community notification about paroled sex offenders, but the ruling was so limited that it failed to resolve the debate on the law's constitutionality. *(NYT)*
- **A study sponsored by the newspaper industry** found that 42 percent of young adults read newspapers daily or almost every day. *(AP)*
- **A U.S. Naval Academy student and four former midshipmen** were charged with conspiracy for allegedly transporting stolen cars from New York and selling them in Maryland. The indictment charged that they had eight cars resold with phony titles in 1994 and 1995. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Competing Studios Split Profit and Loss

Stung by expensive failures like "Waterworld" and "Cutthroat Island," Hollywood's major studios are trying to control expenditures by joining forces. With increasing frequency, competing studios are sharing the expenses on high-priced films, meaning no single producer is stuck with a $100 million flop.

When "Braveheart" won the Academy Award for best picture last month, Paramount Pictures got most of the credit. But Paramount only put up 40 percent of the movie's $57 million budget.

The remaining 60 percent came from 20th Century Fox, which took international rights in the deal on the film while Paramount kept domestic rights. (Foreign rights cost more as they account for a majority of a film's proceeds.)

With Hollywood's biggest stars now making $20 million a movie and directors demanding more and more special effects, films never have been so costly, up more than 15 percent from a year ago.

While a few firms continue making modestly budgeted works, lavish expenditures tend to bring rich rewards. Two of 1995's most expensive films — "Batman Forever" and "Apollo 13" — were also among its most popular.

Short Takes

Sean Sayegh, 25, draws plenty of curious looks as he drives his homemade replica of the Batmobile around Yuma, Arizona. It is black with wings on the back, little fat designs on hub caps and a license plate that reads "Gotham." "I like to be different," he explains. He is digging a device to shoot fire out the exhaust pipes, just like the real thing. But he draws the line at wearing a Batman costume.

Police in Glendale, California, cracked a 15-year-old murder case by checking department store bridal registries. They learned that Francis Cardenas, who fled this native Philippines 15 years ago to escape prosecution for his cousin's murder, might be going to his daughter's wedding somewhere on the West Coast. Detective Art Frank started calling department stores, asking for the bridal registry, which records couples' china and silver patterns. It took just a day to find the daughter listed at Nordstrom's in Seattle. Officers crashed the wedding reception and arrested the father of the bride. "He just looked of has this blank look on his face" when realizing he was under arrest, they reported.

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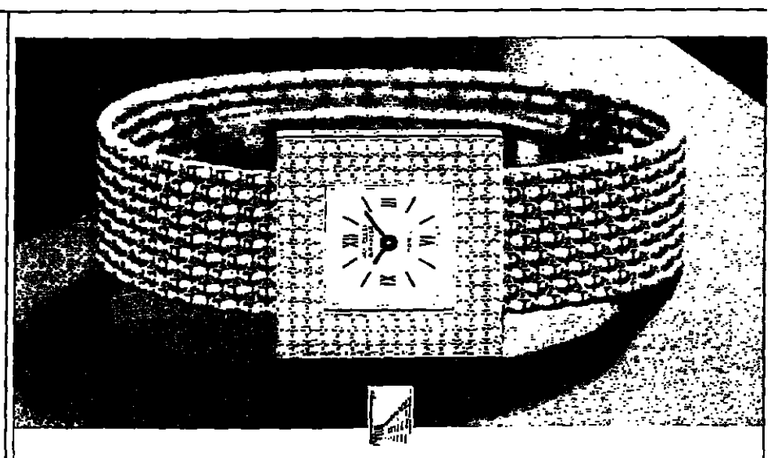
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ASIA/PACIFIC



Andrew Wong/Reuters

Hong Kong pro-democracy protesters tussling with police Sunday as they try to disrupt a political conference.

A Hong Kong Lesson for Beijing

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Chinese officials got a rare firsthand lesson in grass-roots political protest Sunday in what was supposed to be a stage-managed show soliciting public views on how to set up local government when China takes control next year.

It was a small but rowdy show of popular defiance not seen these days on the Chinese mainland.

Two leaders of a student group were forcibly ejected from the "public meeting" after they shouted slogans and displayed T-shirts with the words "Phony Consultations" in Chinese. Outside the meeting place, one senior mainland official found himself shoved by students who called him a "turtle" — a strong insult in Chinese — for refusing to listen to irate voices on the streets. Students set off a bonfire.

As many as a thousand demonstrators, marching to offices of the official Chinese press agency, Xinhua, carried signs reading "Democracy Rapist," and other slogans protesting Beijing's plans to set up a new legislature here after 1997.

At Xinhua's headquarters, they smashed small wooden birdcages, saying that it symbolized their refusal to "sing for the Chinese."

And at the meeting site, scores of other protesters battled with police as they tried to break into the meeting. A policemen was injured.

It was probably not the pulse-taking exercise the Chinese officials had expected. From the beginning of the planned session, Chinese officials and their local allies had done their best to turn the event into a showcase for endorsing its plans to abolish the existing, democratically elected legislative council and replace it with an appointed "provisional legislature" when China assumes sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

The list of those invited to speak at the so-called public consultations was vetted to weed out most politicians opposed to the plan. And despite being billed as a chance for an airing of public views, the meeting was held behind a shroud of secrecy and a cordon of police officers, with no press allowed inside.

The only dissenting views solicited were those of the local Bar Association and the Hong Kong Federation of Students, both of which have opposed the decision to abolish the legislature.

Gladys Li, the Bar Association chairwoman, spoke on Saturday and called China's plan "illegal," but a senior official of the mainland panel said later that the lawyer group's opinion "did not affect exchanges in the meeting."

On Sunday, it was the students' turn, and the group's two leaders, Ivy Chan and Sung Chee-tak, disrupted the meeting by shouting "Oppose the provisional legislature."

Outside the hotel, a top Chinese official, Chen Ziying, who is deputy director of China's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, was surrounded by students who jostled him and shouted "You turtle with your head in the sand!"

Democracy advocates use the insulting word "turtle" to symbolize mainland Chinese and their local backers who retreat into their shell to avoid dissent. On Saturday, some demonstrators carried live turtles in cages. The confrontation lasted about 15 minutes, and Mr. Chen was forced to flee.

After the students were ejected from the meeting Sunday, a senior official of the meeting, Chen Zou-er, who is part of the panel that regularly meets with Britain on handover issues, told reporters: "We were inviting them here to express their views. But once the meeting started, they stood up saying we are not here to participate in the consultations."

He described how the two students took off their jackets to show the T-shirts, and added: "We cannot conduct a meeting like this. As a result, we had to ask them to leave."

But critics here blamed the disruption, and the melee outside, on China's refusal to open its meeting to all points of view and even listen to those who insist the current legislature should remain in place after 1997. China has repeatedly said that the "consultation" this weekend was not a debate over its plan to set up a new, appointed legislature. That decision, it says, is a "closed case."

Rather, the meeting was simply to solicit views on how that new legislature should be constituted.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Rao Warns India on Instability

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao warned Sunday that India would face political instability under "quake-prone" governments if his ruling Congress Party were defeated in the upcoming general election.

"Give me stable government and I will give you prosperity," Mr. Rao told a rally in central Madhya Pradesh state. "The time is not for a new experiment."

Polls point to a hung Parliament. Regional voting days will be spaced out over the period from April 27 to May 30, but a clear idea of parties' relative strength was expected by May 10. *(Reuters)*

Rebels Claim Sri Lanka Attacks

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels claimed Saturday that their suicide bombers had destroyed three naval gunboats and three supply ships in an attack on the Colombo harbor, but the military denied the report. Reporters taken to the scene by the government saw little evidence to support the rebel claim.

The rebels, in a London press statement, said attackers penetrated the harbor Friday and set off explosives attached to the hulls of three Sri Lankan naval attack crafts and three supply ships. The rebels said that nine guerrillas were killed in the attack.

They accused the government of trying to censor news about the attack "due to the strategic and economic importance of the Colombo harbor." The military said navy gunboats had destroyed two explosive-laden fishing trawlers that attacked the harbor and added that sailors killed the rebel frogmen. *(AP)*

Indonesian Mine Protest Ends

JAKARTA — Officials of a U.S.-owned copper mine hit by rioting last month agreed Saturday to tighten environmental safeguards and share some profits with tribesmen, a tribal spokesman said Saturday.

James Moffet, chairman of Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc. of New Orleans, and 40 Irian Jaya tribal leaders reached the accord after an hourlong meeting, said Tom Beanal of the Lemasa Institute, a human rights group that negotiated for the tribesmen. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Chang King-yuh, chairman of Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, on relations with China: "The crux in the current deadlocked cross-strait relation is that Communist China cannot face the fact that we are separately administered, and it easily flies into a rage with swords drawn and bows bent." *(Reuters)*

Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel peace laureate, urging her followers to back Burma's prisoners of conscience: "We must cultivate the spirit to continue to and always honor and support these people for their sacrifices." *(AFP)*

Q & A / Mike M. Mochizuki

The Evolving U.S.-Japan Relationship

On Tuesday, President Bill Clinton begins a three-day state visit to Tokyo after a visit to South Korea and before one to Russia. Mike M. Mochizuki, a specialist on Japanese and Asian politics and foreign policy at the Brookings Institution in Washington, spoke about the Asian portion of the trip with Brian Knowlton of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. President Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto are expected to reaffirm the U.S.-Japanese security relationship. That relationship was strained last year by the rape of a schoolgirl on Okinawa by American servicemen. Do you expect the announcement of U.S. plans to close a major base on Okinawa, the Futenma Air Station, to have much impact on opinion in Japan?

A. Yes, I think it will. It's not going to totally satisfy some of the people, but I think it will be greeted as a pleasant surprise. Futenma is so key because it's right in the middle of an urban area, it's prime real estate. So this really is a great thing.

Q. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said a few days ago that the overall U.S.-Japan relationship was stronger than ever. Would you go that far?

A. I don't think it's stronger than ever before. The administration's trying to play up the achievements on the trade side, but that doesn't mean the trade issues have been resolved. Although the trade deficit is decreasing, it's still quite large, and access to Japanese markets is still very hard. But compared to where we were a year ago, the situation is very good.

•

Q. What sort of relationship has evolved between Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Hashimoto?

A. When Hashimoto requested a meeting before this April summit, and expressed his willingness to meet President Clinton anywhere, he was trying to send a signal to the United States that there's going to be a new Hashimoto — not Hashimoto the tough trade negotiator, but Hashimoto the statesman.

In Santa Monica, I think he was trying to tell Clinton that unlike his predecessor, Tomiichi Murayama, he is willing to be decisive on some of the difficult issues. And then he took the lead on the Okinawa issue; he even surprised the Foreign Ministry of Japan.

And Clinton responded that he would do his best, and I think that laid the groundwork for the American movement on Futenma. And I don't know what the quid pro quo is but one of the things we Americans have been trying to get is an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement for Japanese rear support of American forces, and it seems that Hashimoto is willing to push on that.

That would be a first step in making a conceptual breakthrough in Japanese security policy toward collective self-defense, so that in times of emergency, Japan would not hesitate but would really be there with the Americans to respond to a crisis — to make the hard choices, assume some of the diplomatic risks. That's quite significant.

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Q. There has been talk by some in Japan of an end to the "era of bilateralism" with the United States. Has the relationship undergone a fundamental transformation?

A. It is absolutely wrong to say that the days of bilateralism are over. But the days of just bilateralism are over. I think that in the last two to three years, MITI [the Japanese Ministry for International Trade and Industry] has been trying to roll back a lot of the so-called managed trade agreements and trying to say no.

It's a very assertive kind of policy. Negotiations with MITI are going to be quite difficult. And if our negotiations on the bilateral front are going to be effective, we really have to win the support of Japanese consumers, the Japanese media, the Japanese people, and I think that's where the Clinton administration has not been very effective.

Q. Do you expect any considerable progress on the specific trade issues outstanding?

A. The aviation issue was recently resolved. And Hashimoto, I think, wants to resolve the insurance issue, ideally by the time of the summit.

U.S. Will Return 20% of Okinawa Land

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The U.S. military will return to Okinawa about 20 percent of the property it uses for training there, but only a small number of American troops will be withdrawn, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Sunday.

"We have in no way backed off from our view that the U.S. military presence" in Japan, in Okinawa, "is critical to security in the region," he said in an interview en route to Tokyo from Washington.

Only a few hundred of the approximately 28,000 U.S. troops on Okinawa will be shifted to other posts in Japan and elsewhere, and about a dozen Harrier fighter jets will be moved back to the United States from mainland Japan, said a Defense Department official traveling with Mr. Perry, who spoke on the condition he not be identified.

Mr. Perry said the United States would return control of many parcels of land to Okinawans, including substantial portions of a training range in the island's northern region.

This is in addition to a plan, announced Friday, to return land occupied by the Futenma Marine Corps Air Station.

In all, the United States has agreed to return to local ownership "something more than 20 percent" of the land it now uses on Okinawa, Mr. Perry said. That would represent about 12,000 acres.

He said the United States was now considering moving some military forces from Japan to other places in the region, including Guam, a U.S. territory.

Mr. Perry also said Okinawans would feel immediate relief from some of the noise and other inconveniences caused by training on the island, even though the land transfers will not be completed right away.

U.S. forces will change their training methods and procedures to address some of the Okinawans' objections, he said. *(AP, Reuters)*

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Appears on Page 11

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Contest Is Close for Italy's Center

Nation Faces Possibility of No Clear Election Result

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — For all the confusion that marks the parliamentary elections in Italy this year, a certain balance has entered the political equation.

Next Sunday, for the first time, voters will face a choice between a left-leaning coalition and a right-leaning one, each with even chances of capturing the great core of Italy's centrist voters.

"The electorate no longer has fears about the left or the right," said Gianfranco Fini, the leader of National Alliance, a hard-right party that has cut its links to Italy's neofascists.

Three years after the implosion of the country's once-dominant centrist party, the Christian Democrats, equilibrium is in itself an achievement, a step toward the political normalization that has been the dream of a country now on its 54th government in fewer than that many years.

But there can be too much balance, and with the latest polls showing the two coalitions — the leftist Olive Tree and the rightist Freedom Alliance — running neck and neck, many fear that the election results will produce more political uncertainty rather than less.

"It is very difficult to see who will win," said Richard Davidson, European equity analyst for Morgan Stanley. "The markets are already anticipating that there will not be a clear outcome."

By the arithmetic of Italian politics, winning coalitions are vulnerable, particularly if their margin of victory is small, because they are open to blackmail from tiny parties that can sink the government.

This happened in late 1994 when the Northern League, a maverick party that advocates dividing Italy's rich north from its poor south, broke ranks with a governing center-right coalition headed by Silvio Berlusconi, a business tycoon with big media interests.

The Berlusconi government fell as a result, and a nonelected interim government, headed by the former central banker Lamberto Dini, took office, governing Italy for the last 15 months.

This time, the Northern League has stayed out of the game, but a cluster of parties have sprung up, all seeking the moderate vote.

Even Mr. Dini, once hailed as a technocrat's technocrat, has entered the fray, creating his own party that, as one newspaper put it, represents "the center of the center of the center."

In some districts, several dozen parties are on the ballot, most of them centrist.

But the leaders of the country's two main political parties say this campaign has shown that Italian politics is actually being simplified.

"In 1994, there were three forces at work: the center, left and right," said Massimo D'Alema, leader of Italy's largest leftist party, the Democratic Party of the Left, heir to the old Communist Party.

"Now we are looking at a simple electoral face-off, with two sides offering different proposals for government — one center-right, one center-left," he added.

The battle between left and right in Italy these days revolves around the same issue perplexing other European countries: squaring the need to reduce government spending with the demand for public services. The right here is promising to lower taxes, while the left has pledged to draw the line at painful budget cuts.

Still, it is too early to say that Italian voters are facing a simple choice. For starters, both coalitions have a leadership problem. For the center-right Freedom Alliance, the problem is Mr. Berlusconi, who is on trial, charged with condoning bribes of tax inspectors by his company's executives.

On the left, Romano Prodi, a mild-mannered economics professor, is so camera shy that he did not even appear at the campaign's first full-fledged television debate.

The lack of convincing candidates at the top of the coalitions has only thrown the spotlight on the two party leaders who were supposed to stay in the background.

On the right, Mr. Fini, 44, of the National Alliance, has proved more popular in polls than his coalition ally, Mr. Berlusconi.

On the left, Mr. Prodi has been frequently pushed aside by Mr. D'Alema, 47, whose Democratic Party of the Left has the greatest clout within the Olive Tree coalition.

Most of the reasons Mr. Fini or Mr. D'Alema are not candidates for prime minister have to do with Italian history. For Mr. Fini, it is the shadow of Italy's fascist dictator Benito Mussolini; for Mr. D'Alema, it is his party's Communist past.

"It is still too early for the left and right to be the leaders of the coalitions," said Mr. Fini, "and so both coalitions have put centrist candidates at the helm."

This year, Italy's Roman Catholic hierarchy, historically united with the establishment by anti-Communism, has repeatedly underscored its political neutrality.

"For 50 years, there was a deeply rooted fear of the left in Italy," said Mr. D'Alema. "But this ancestral fear is becoming less and less rooted. Today, we have realized that we need to speak to the moderates, to remove these fears."



Jürgen Schwarz/Reuters

A Lufthansa employee moving signs in a hangar at the Düsseldorf airport Sunday. The airline planned to use the hangar to accommodate passengers after a fire killed 16 people and closed the airport's Terminal A.

Düsseldorf Airport Limping Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DÜSSELDORF — Air traffic slowly picked up at Düsseldorf International Airport over the weekend after the terminal fire that killed 16 people last week.

The German charter airline LTU began running a few flights Saturday out of an old hangar and Lufthansa scheduled some flights on Sunday, while flights by other large carriers have been diverted to nearby airports until Düsseldorf returns to normal. About half of major airline flights are to resume Wednesday, officials said.

As traffic resumed at the airport, new details about the fire emerged. The airport manager, Matthias Tümpel, acknowledged that shortly after the fire broke out in Terminal A on Thursday, a message was broadcast over the public address system at least twice directing people straight into the arrival hall where the fire was raging.

"For inexplicable reasons the wrong text went on for a while," Jörg Bickenbach, the chairman of the airport's board, told journalists.

He said he did not know how why the message was broadcast, but said that it had possibly been activated by damaged cables.

Officials in Düsseldorf acknowledge that panicked travelers were directed into the heart of the terminal fire because of a faulty announcement.

Officials denied reports in the magazine Der Spiegel that safety experts making a security check two weeks earlier had recommended adding a second emergency exit in the Air France VIP lounge, where eight of the fire victims died. Mr. Bickenbach said inspectors had instead suggested installing an additional fireproof door inside the lounge.

"During the fire inspection no deficiency in fire safety precautions were found which required immediate measures to be taken," Mr. Bickenbach said.

The edition of Der Spiegel to be published on Monday also quoted an employee of the airport security staff as saying the lack of emergency exits was pointed out in a routine safety check two weeks before the fire and airport officials promised to correct the situation.

Safety experts said the deaths could have been avoided if the airport had had a proper sprinkler system.

Wolfram Krause, head of the German fire fighter's association, said he found it "incomprehensible" that the airport had automatic sprinklers only in some parts of the terminal, not throughout as demanded by insurers.

Düsseldorf's chief prosecutor, Rolf Chanteau, attributed the fire to welding work and said the people who carried it out were being investigated for possible negligent manslaughter.

A fire brigade spokesman said that "for unexplained reasons," he had not been informed of the work.

Thomas Schumann, a safety expert, said safety regulations required fire-fighting equipment to be kept on hand when welding work was done. *(AFP, Reuters)*

In Eastern Germany, a Growing Anger

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With a passionate warning that German leaders are squandering the promise of unification, an outspoken engineer-turned-legislator named Eckhardt Rehberg has emerged as a hero in eastern Germany.

In a scathing 34-page declaration, Mr. Rehberg charged that leaders of his own Christian Democratic Party are ignoring eastern Germany and plunging its residents into "disappointment, resignation, anger and bitterness."

"Five years after German unification, a serious discussion of our needs is more urgently necessary than ever," wrote Mr. Rehberg, 41, who leads the Christian Democratic bloc in the Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania state legislature.

"These years have shown how inflexible our society is when it faces serious political concerns," he wrote. "This is because it has retreated into an encrusted and outmoded form of thinking."

In the weeks since Mr. Rehberg issued his declaration to the press, his office has printed 6,000 copies to meet public demand. Newspaper columnists and other prominent easterners have strongly endorsed his views.

Speaking with new urgency, several critics have warned that social and political tensions in eastern states are reaching explosive levels. Some fear that easterners could take to the streets if they do not see any other way of attracting Bonn's attention.

"If you take away make-work programs, we have 50 percent unemployment over here," said Lothar de Maizière, a Christian Democrat who served as East Germany's first and last non-Communist prime minister.

"Times are hard for a lot of people, and there's a great deal of anger in the air," he said. "It makes people think that Marx was right. They don't see the social market economy as a more humane form of capitalism. They see it as a swindle."

Many easterners resent the competitive nature of unified Germany, its complex legal system and the sharp increases in crime and unemployment that it has brought.

Some show their unhappiness by boycotting elections or by supporting the former Communist Party. Surveys suggest that about one in five easterners would return to Communist East Germany if that were possible.

Party leaders in Bonn have responded to the criticisms by berating their eastern cousins and warning that such protests only deepen the gulf separating eastern and western Germany.

"The Christian Democrats are intensely concerned with the problems of eastern Germany," said Herbert Reul, who heads the Christian Democratic organization in the western state of North Rhine-Westphalia. "There is no basis for criticism."

A similar debate is underway in the opposition Social Democratic Party. A large factor behind these debates is the approach of the 1998 election campaign, during which a new chancellor and Parliament are to be elected. Because most easterners have no strong party loyalties, they may be a decisive factor in the election.

Recent polls suggest that all four of Germany's west-based parties — Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Free Democrats and Greens — are losing support in the east.

The only growing categories are non-voters and supporters of the former Communists, now known as Democratic Socialists. Many eastern voters believe that the Democratic Socialist Party is the only one that truly represents eastern interests.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Russian Commander Sketches Withdrawal From Chechnya

MOSCOW — The chief commander of Russian forces in Chechnya says Moscow will start withdrawing some of its troops Monday, in line with a peace plan announced by President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Under the plan, troops will be withdrawn from peaceful areas of the region, but many soldiers will stay on in areas where fighting with separatist rebels is continuing.

Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Tikhomirov, commander of joint Russian forces in Chechnya, said the partial pullout would be made in three stages over the rest of 1996, but he made clear the withdrawal could be suspended if fighting worsened.

"The withdrawal of some federal troops to Chechnya's administrative borders will start on April 15," Itar-Tass news agency quoted General Tikhomirov as saying in Grozny on Saturday.

He said 14 units from the Defense and Interior ministries would be withdrawn in the first stage before the end of May. The second stage would last until October. The length of the final stage would depend on the fighting. *(Reuters)*

Judge Weighs War Crime Trial

DORKING, England — A British magistrate will decide Monday whether an 85-year-old refugee from the Soviet Union must face the first war crimes trial in Britain.

Magistrate Peter Badge will rule whether prosecutors have produced enough evidence to send Szymon Serafinowicz to trial on charges of murdering three Jews during World War II.

Mr. Serafinowicz, who came to Britain after the war, is charged with murdering three Jews in Byelorussia, now Belarus, in 1941 and 1942, when the region was under Nazi occupation. *(Reuters)*

Basques Free Businessman

MADRID — Basque separatists released a businessman Sunday after holding him for almost a year, the longest the separatists have ever held a hostage.

José María Aldaya was injected with a drug and left in some woods in northern Spain's Basque country. An anonymous caller told the police he had been freed.

Mr. Aldaya, the head of a trucking company, was kidnapped by the separatist group ETA, on May 8, 1995.

ETA had demanded 150 million pesetas ($1.2 million) for his release. The Interior Ministry said a 100-million-peseta ransom was paid, the newspaper El País reported. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

COCHABAMBA, Bolivia: Annual meeting between leaders of the 15 EU countries and those of the 12 countries of the Rio Group.

STRASBOURG: The EU Parliament begins its plenary session.

BULGARIA: The commissioner for monetary and economic affairs, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, participates in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's national assembly.

BRUSSELS: Second meeting of the foreign affairs ministers' representatives for the Intergovernmental Conference for the revision of the Maastricht treaty.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Address Is Damascus

No government can stand by while terrorists rocket its citizens' homes across an international frontier. In that bottom-line sense, Israel is entirely justified in replying to the Syria-backed, Lebanon-based Hezbollah's recent attacks. The replies have been directed at a broad range of Lebanese sites. On past performance, one could figure that some intended targets were hit, and some unintended — as with Saturday's horrifying account of an Israeli helicopter shooting up a refugee ambulance. One can also figure that Hezbollah will strike back in the name of retaliation and that the Israelis will further respond. On past form, not much will have been changed or resolved, but the election-bound Israeli government will have done what it had to do. All the parties to this grisly sequence have been here before.

Lebanon is the forgotten front of a diplomatic effort that has otherwise engaged, although not everywhere to the point of closure, Israel and its neighbors in Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Palestine. The common thought has been that Lebanon would eventually be tucked into an Israeli settlement with Beirut's big brothers in Damascus. Meanwhile, the Lebanese have poured their energies into reconstruction from their devastating wars, including conflicts with Israel. The Israelis, continuing a longtime policy of manipulating factions in Lebanon, have set up a local warlord to seal off the Lebanese-Israeli border. Hezbollah, unleashed by Syria to keep pressure on Israel, has been able to penetrate this artificial shield.

The standard answer to this conundrum is to crank up the lagging peace talks between Syria and Israel. If this happens, good. If it does not — and there are deep hesitations on both sides — then these two powerful and willful countries must adjust. They must use the newer avenues of consultation between them and the older system of "red lines" by which they keep Lebanon as a pawn and a buffer between them.

Israel, with both its Lebanese clients and its own soldiers operating in its self-designated "security zone" across southern Lebanon, has made itself a fat target for Lebanese nationalism and Islamic radicalism alike. To shrink this target, it must get back on its side of the border. But it cannot do so without ironclad assurances of security for Israeli citizens. Only cynical Syria, as the root source of the tensions on the Israeli-Lebanese border, can deliver those essential assurances. The "address," as they like to say in the Middle East, is Damascus.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trade and Diplomacy

Mickey Kantor, President Bill Clinton's choice to succeed Ronald Brown as commerce secretary, can be expected to keep U.S. overseas business interests in the forefront of Washington's foreign policy agenda. The administration's increased emphasis on trade and investment, championed so energetically by the late Mr. Brown, clearly makes sense in an era when Cold War military rivalry has given way to peaceful international economic competition.

But commercialism has costs, and the challenge for Mr. Kantor and Mr. Clinton will be to keep them in mind as the administration fine-tunes its foreign policy in this election year. Defending human rights, curbing the spread of nuclear weapons and protecting other U.S. diplomatic and military interests must not be subordinated to the pursuit of commercial contracts.

Mr. Kantor should shift smoothly to Commerce from his post as U.S. trade representative, where he has effectively defended U.S. trading interests. While he sometimes got less than he advertised in his negotiations with Japan, and on occasion we disagreed with his confrontational tactics, he made the trade office a powerful advocate for American business. Like Mr. Brown, Mr. Kantor has long-standing ties with Mr. Clinton, extensive business and political connections and a knack for making things happen.

As more of a negotiator and dealmaker than salesman, Mr. Kantor may be less inclined than Mr. Brown was to lead delegations of American businessmen in visits to promising foreign markets. American commercial interests were clearly advanced by Mr. Brown's 15 major sales trips abroad. These focused on what the Commerce Department designated as "big emerging markets" — poor but developing countries like China, India and Indonesia, where the idea was to lock up deals for American companies to build aircraft, energy systems and telecommunications networks.

A bit less salesmanship would not be a bad idea. When Mr. Brown brought a delegation of 25 high-powered U.S. executives to India last year, serious American concerns about India's secret nuclear weapons program and its sweeping military repression in Kashmir were neglected as billions of dollars in new contracts were signed. Last fall, with China's human rights situation deteriorating and tensions rising rapidly in the Taiwan Strait, the commerce secretary was in Beijing pressing some $20 billion in new aircraft, energy and communications contracts on China's President Jiang Zemin. In other areas, like Northern Ireland, the Middle East, South Africa and on that ill-fated final journey to the Balkans, business promotion efforts can usefully support administration efforts to reinforce diplomacy with economic reconstruction.

It is generally a good idea for the U.S. government to put its power and influence to work to help open access to foreign markets and give American business the same kind of help winning contracts that European and Japanese companies get from their governments. Export orders can create high-paying jobs at home, and contracts for overseas production can strengthen American companies against their foreign competitors. But this commercial diplomacy also creates powerful constituencies for overlooking human rights abuses and winking at dangerous weapons programs.

Promoting economic prosperity abroad may be the most effective long-term strategy for encouraging political liberalization and international peace. But in the short run, as the actions of countries like China plainly show, human rights and peaceful behavior could sometimes benefit from diplomatic and economic pressure. Commercial diplomacy best serves the United States when it is incorporated into a broader foreign policy framework. That should be Mr. Kantor's goal.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Dangerous Lebanon

Israel's aircraft have struck at Beirut. [The action] appears to have had two key aims. One was to remind Lebanon, Syria (which effectively calls the political tune in Lebanon) and Hezbollah that Israel's armed forces have a long reach. The other was to show Israeli voters, seven weeks before national elections, that Prime Minister Shimon Peres's government can be tough where security issues are involved. No one, of course, expects this show of force to make an enduring impression on Hezbollah, Syria or, for that matter, the Israeli public. At best it could bring about a pause in the cycle of violence while wounds are licked and the political situation is reassessed.

Syria's army in Lebanon could neutralize Hezbollah any time it was ordered to do so. Until that happens, the Lebanon-Israel border and points north are likely to remain dangerous.

— Los Angeles Times.

Tension in Korea

North Korea, incapable of winning a war against the South yet seemingly all too ready to wage one, continues to be a volatile source of tension and instability in Asia. South Korea, whose parliamentary elections are imminent, has been resisting conditional appeals from the North for extra food to stave off a threatened famine.

The North's DMZ maneuvers may be aimed at pressuring the United States into entering formal negotiations for a bilateral peace treaty. This would replace the armistice signed between North Korea and the U.S. in 1953. South Korea refused to sign that armistice. Pyongyang appears to see an advantage in moving toward better relations with the United States while maintaining a technical state of war with South Korea. But the United States insists, rightly, that it is up to the two Koreas to conclude a formal peace.

—The Australian (Sydney).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7766. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kronguhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
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Security in the Pacific, and a Message for China

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — America in the final years of the 20th century has become the overwhelming military power in the Pacific. That surprising reality two decades after the fall of Saigon gives President Bill Clinton's trip this week to Seoul, Tokyo and Moscow a historic shape, and a contemporary edge.

Elected on a platform of economic renewal and fixing global trade imbalances, Mr. Clinton is making a voyage that will showcase not economics or trade but security in Asia. His trip highlights America's readiness to flex its muscles against North Korea or China if it must, as well as a determination to protect Japan fully, to prevent Japan from going it alone militarily.

In Seoul, Mr. Clinton will reassure South Korea that the United States will not fall into the political trap that North Korea has set with its provocative maneuvers in the Demilitarized Zone. In Tokyo, he will formally reaffirm America's military commitments to Japan by updating the bilateral security pact.

Looming over these stops will be the shadow of the now quiescent confrontation with China. The Clinton administration feels that it has pushed Beijing back into a more cooperative posture by its gunboat diplomacy in the Taiwan Strait. But China will test Mr. Clinton's resolve, and have to be pushed back again and again, Defense Secretary William Perry told me before leaving for Asia to prepare the Clinton trip.

Mr. Perry's thought was expressed in far more diplomatic terms than "gunboat diplomacy" or "pushing Beijing back." But his remarks during an interview reflect a dawning realization in the administration that dealing with Asia still requires a good game of hardball.

The shape of the president's trip confirms the edge that Mr. Perry and the Pentagon have put on the administration's floundering Asia policy. They have stepped into a vacuum left by the humiliating failure of traditional diplomacy to restrain China and by Mr. Clinton's political decision to downplay trade conflicts with Japan in this election season.

On North Korea, Mr. Perry emphasized that Pyongyang has not followed up its violations of the DMZ with any other threatening military moves. "Quite the contrary," he said. "Their limited actions seem to be trying to provoke some kind of political response" from the United States such as new economic inducements to stop misbehaving or a direct dialogue with Washington that "freezes out" South Korea.

"That may be their intention, but it will not succeed," Mr. Perry said firmly. "The North Koreans will turn out to be their own worst enemies in such a case."

When I noted that an April 11 Pentagon study on the global threat of unconventional weapons contains a hair-raising worst-case scenario of North Korea using chemical warheads on Scud missiles against U.S. and South Korean troops, Mr. Perry seemed to welcome the chance to put Pyongyang on notice: "We hold open the threat that we would use any or all weapons in our inventory" to respond to such a development.

He cited with approval reports of warnings from the Bush administration to Iraq during the Gulf war that Baghdad might face nuclear destruction if Iraq used chemical weapons on American forces. "No country should believe they can use chemical weapons and not run the risk" of being hit by any weapon America possesses, he added.

On China, he conceded that Beijing has been "pushing the limits" of its relationship with Washington by staging missile tests around Taiwan and shipping nuclear reactor equipment to Pakistan. But, he indicated, a new policy direction by the administration has succeeded in convincing the Chinese to stay within those limits. "We are not giving up on engagement, but they have to understand that it takes two to engage." The Chinese "don't like the message we sent" by redeploying aircraft carriers, canceling a visit by China's defense minister to Washington and weighing economic sanctions in the Pakistan case. "But they got that message."

"They are pushing the envelope" with nuclear help to Pakistan. "But at least there is an envelope, which did not exist 10 or 15 years ago on proliferation. Their actions could be much worse. They are not shipping long-range missiles to Pakistan or actively helping another country build an atomic bomb. We are not satisfied, we push back when they push the envelope, and we think we are having an effect."

It is a measure of the supineness of 20 years of U.S. policy on China that these words can pass for tough talk and constitute an improvement in that policy. But they do, and President Clinton can use the Perry edge as a guide for a successful trip to Asia this week.

The Washington Post.

Put Energy, Food and the Environment on the Agenda

By Kent E. Calder

KYOTO, Japan — When President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto meet in Tokyo this week, their discussion should move beyond military alliance and trade problems to consider a more comprehensive approach to regional security.

Such a program would address the serious long-term energy, food and environmental dangers resulting from several decades of rapid economic growth that threaten to aggravate underlying geostrategic tensions in the North Pacific.

Properly constructed, the program would enable Japan to participate more actively in buttressing regional stability, without a fundamental shift in its low-profile defense policy.

The long-term need — in both security and economic terms — for attention to energy is clear. Demand for energy is growing much more rapidly in Asia than anywhere else. China, a net oil exporter until 1993, now imports 600,000 barrels a day; by 2010, this amount will grow to 2.7 million barrels a day. South Korea's demand for oil, already more than one-sixth of Asia's total, could grow sharply should reunification with the North occur.

As China, Korea and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations become ever larger importers, in competition with Japan, the danger of serious rivalries for energy supply will increase.

Asia will likely need to slake its rising thirst for oil by becoming more heavily dependent on the volatile Middle East, the lowest-cost global supplier. The ratio of Asia's dependence on Middle East oil in the region's total oil supplies is expected to rise from around 75 percent today to nearly 95 percent over the next 15 years. The volume of oil flowing east from the Gulf, mainly through the Straits of Malacca, could well triple by 2010.

The changing Asian energy picture has major implications for the United States and Japan. The importance of the South China Sea and Indian Ocean sea-lanes will increase. So will the role of large countries like India and Indonesia that abut the seaways. There will be a growing need for an effective legal and political framework regulating access to offshore resources.

The United States and Japan should think through responses to these issues and support alternative energy projects, especially in natural gas, that could reduce regional reliance on the Middle East for energy. They should consider joint projects in energy conservation, clean coal technology and resource development.

A comprehensive security program for Asia also needs food-supply, fishery and environmental dimensions. For example, rising affluence and expanding industry are leading to rapid conversion of Chinese farmland into urban real estate, even as meat consumption rises. As a result, China became a net importer of feed grain in 1995, with the prospect of rapidly rising agricultural deficits in future.

Growth and affluence in Asia are also increasing seafood consumption, while the spread of exclusive economic zones, which give individual states extended control over offshore resources, constrains supply of marine products in global markets.

The environmental costs of growth are starkly apparent to any visitor to Shanghai, Beijing or Guangzhou. Seoul and much of Japan suffer from acid rain and air pollution coming from China. With China now one of the largest producers of carbon dioxide on earth, its contribution to global warming must also be considered.

As a rapid developer itself not so long ago, and living beside the Asian continent, Japan understands the costs of Asian growth. It should be willing to give strong backing to a program that would help provide comprehensive security to all countries in the region.

Considering such a program at this week's U.S.-Japanese summit, together with conventional security and trade matters, would give the trans-Pacific partnership a depth it has often lacked.

The writer, director of the program on U.S.-Japan relations at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, is author of "Pacific Defense: Arms, Energy, and America's Future in Asia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

How Clinton Intends Foreign Affairs to Work for Him in '96

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — After successes from Bosnia to Haiti to trade, Bill Clinton is not planning to run away from foreign policy in '96. To the contrary. He's planning to put it right in the Republicans' face.

Whether this strategy can work will depend almost entirely on events in Bosnia, Korea, Israel, Mexico and Russia — all of which go in the Clinton success column today, but each of which has the potential to explode into a disaster that could haunt the Clinton campaign in November. In an interview in the Oval Office, President Clinton laid out for me his thinking on foreign policy and the '96 campaign.

On Bosnia, the president insisted that U.S. troops are coming home at his one-year deadline, whether the Dayton peace accord is fully implemented or not. As he put it, "I see nothing at this point that would make me change the withdrawal date."

What if peacekeepers are needed in Bosnia for more than a year? Would he be ready to reconfigure the NATO mission, with European NATO members staying in Bosnia and U.S. forces backing them from outside?

"I would certainly be willing to consider that, if all the parties wanted it," said Mr. Clinton. "We want this thing to work. But it's important that we not become an occupying force — important for them and it's important for us. The willingness of the American people to support endeavors like the one we have undertaken in Bosnia depends in no small measure on their understanding that there will be a strict limit and that what we are buying for other people is a chance to succeed — not a guarantee."

As for his '96 foreign policy campaign, he suggested his argument will be that after taking office "we had some problems" (in Somalia, in Bosnia), "we've learned a lot from the problems we had," but the administration eventually addressed them in a satisfactory way.

He indicated that he not only feels comfortable now defending these specific policies, but, more important, will contrast his vision of foreign policy — that Americans cannot be secure and prosperous at home unless they are engaged abroad, leading abroad and working with the United Nations and allies abroad — with a Republican vision that is increasingly dominated by isolationists, who want America to do less abroad, spend less abroad and act more unilaterally abroad.

(Campaign aides say they will also try to make foreign policy a "character" issue that can counter some of the president's personal negatives. They will present him as a man ready to lead, even when it is unpopular, against ungenerous Republicans who pander to the public's worst isolationist moods.)

"If there is a debate about specific policies, I will deal with them," said Mr. Clinton, but "I do not intend to run this election primarily against [Bob Dole]. I'm going to try to just say, 'Here's my vision of the world; here's what I've done as president,' and people can make their own judgments."

Foreshadowing how he will attack the Republicans, the president said: "There are those who believe that the United States should have a very large military that should not do much, who question what we did in Bosnia or Haiti and who don't want to pay our UN dues and don't want to invest in the international development funds. That is also a form of isolationism." They say, he added, "We'll be engaged in the world on our own terms only, and whenever we're good and ready, and we want people to help us, like in the Gulf war, but if they need us to help them we probably won't do that."

Trying to anticipate the Republican counterargument, he said: "Not everything I have done is popular — the Haiti decision wasn't popular. And I am sure you could make an ad which would make a very compelling popular case: 'With all the other needs America has, why should we pay money to the UN or invest in these development funds?'

"But I know you can't keep asking people to follow your lead and trust your example unless you pay your way and show a cooperative spirit. I think I can persuade the American people in the campaign that I'm right, even if, on the specifics, they don't always agree. And that's what I'm gambling on."

The New York Times.

Who Did Away With Communism?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Cold War is over, but the effort to process the outcome for political, ideological and even personal advantage is just beginning. The broad issue is how the United States won and who gets the credit. A couple of new books suggest the range and passion of a debate that may go on as long as the Cold War did. It is a debate for a piece of the American soul.

In "On the Brink," a Les Aspin protégé, Jay Winik, attributes critical responsibility for the West's triumph in the Cold War to a small band of former Democrats — Richard Perle, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Max Kampelman and Elliott Abrams — who crossed into the Reagan high-policy echelon. In his view, they more than the Reagan Republicans gave practical form to Ronald Reagan's own daring concept of seeking victory over Soviet communism, rather than mere containment.

George Kennan, diplomat and historian, was among many who felt that Mr. Reagan's concept was dangerous and completely wrong. In "At a Century's Ending," a collection of his writings in and after the Reagan years, the 92-year-old Kennan spells out his alarm at the way the doctrine he invented, containment of Soviet power until it mellowed, was subsequently given an ever more confrontational edge.

Hard-line American policies, he believes, did not hasten but delayed the demise of a system whose internal contradictions were bound to melt it away.

The difference between these approaches goes to the nature of the American claim of specialness. By one approach America is the agency of history, able not just to wield great power to high purpose but also to fulfill a special American destiny in so doing. By the second approach it is a nation among nations provided with no special wisdom or mission and given to egregious overreaching.

I have always found the notion of American uniqueness pretentious and riskily permissive, except when I hoped that the United States would take up a difficult task — helping Bosnia, for instance — that it was otherwise shunning. The notion of America as a routine or unqualified nation, on the other hand, always has struck me as a libel and a cop-out. Certainly America is capable of error, but it should be ready to consider prudent draws on its great power.

In the early Reagan years, the new president's tough line on the Kremlin forced precisely this issue to ground level. There was a consensus that, in armaments and foreign forays, the Soviet Union was cheating on great-power expectations of mutual restraint. The division lay in whether these tensions could be handled within the live-and-let-live procedures of détente or, as Mr. Reagan thought, whether the peril was imminent enough to demand and support a categorically new kind of confrontation.

With the benefit of hindsight, I think we can now say that the Soviet thrust had eroded much of the foundation of détente built in the 1970s. The perversity of Soviet intentions was being recognized even by many who had earlier thought that the Kremlin was bent on coexistence. Mr. Reagan's contribution was to bear down on Moscow at a moment of the gathering frailty of the Soviet economic and political system.

It was a condition long perceived by the detached Mr. Kennan as justifying patience, and newly perceived by Mr. Winik's heroes as offering a strategic opportunity and moral requirement to undo the whole system.

Mr. Reagan's policy of arming heavily, joining the battles of the Third World and declaring ideological war led Mr. Kennan to fear "a march toward war — that and nothing else." But there is no denying that it led Mikhail Gorbachev to make his own march toward reform. The effort came out very differently from what he counted on — it produced the end of the Cold War.

Would the Soviet Union have succumbed to its economic, institutional and ideological vulnerabilities, when and as it did, without Mr. Reagan? This is the possibility still held out by those either critical of his policy or affronted by his success. It would have been an urgent question if war rather than reform had resulted, or if the Soviet Union were still muddling along.

It seems to me unfair and ungracious to deny generous credit to Mr. Reagan and those who helped him bring a system, an empire, an ideology and a threat to a generally peaceful end.

But would Soviet power have succumbed without Mr. Gorbachev? Accounts that focus on the American end need to be augmented by an understanding of the insights that the last Soviet leader generated, the culture and politics he dealt with and the risks he took.

It was not fated that the Soviet system would collapse under its internal imperatives and Mr. Reagan's pressures. We need more time to build the record and ponder its amazing results.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: 'X' Ray Cures?

NEW YORK — A considerable sensation has been occasioned in American scientific circles by a claim put forward on behalf of Professors Pratt, Wrightman and Bennett, of the Medical College of Chicago, to the effect that they have discovered that the Roentgen rays are able to kill the bacteria of cholera, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, glanders, typhoid, tuberculosis and anthrax. The details of this claim are therefore awaited with much eagerness.

1921: IRA Murder

DUBLIN — Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, formerly Ulster King of Arms and Custodian of the Crown Jewels in Dublin Castle, was murdered by Sinn Feiners at his home, Kilmorna House, Listowel, this morning [April 14]. He was taken from his bedroom and shot outside the house. A label was placed round his neck "Spy, informers beware, I.R.A., never forget." The house and its contents were afterward set on fire and completely destroyed. About thirty armed men took part in the attack. Sir Arthur was in his 57th year.

1946: Warning on War

PRAGUE — Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crims Tribunal, told a press conferene today [April 13] that the trials likely to prove a deterrent to war because, under its concept, "the next ruler who starts an aggressive war risks his own neck." Heretofore, such leaders could not be tried because their activities were considered acts of state and their followers used as defense that they were acting under orders, Mr. Jackson asserted. Both of these defenses are ruled out under the procedure at Nuremberg, he said.

LANGUAGE

'I Led the Pigeons to the Flag'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The most saluted man in America is Richard Stans. Legions of schoolchildren place their hands over their hearts to pledge allegiance to the flag, "and to the republic for Richard Stans." With all due patriotic fervor, the same kids salute "one nation, under guard." Some begin with "I pledge a legion to the flag," others with "I led the pigeons to the flag."

This is not a new phenomenon. When they come to "one nation, indivisible," this generation is as likely to say, "One naked individual" as a previous generation was to murmur. "One nation in a dirigible," or "One nation and a vegetable." . . .

We all hear the same sounds. But until we are directed by the written word to the intended meaning, we may give free rein to our imagination to invent our own meanings. ("Free rein" has to do with letting horses run; some people are changing the metaphor to government, spelling it "free reign.") . . .

What is this mistaken hearing called? In a query in this space recently, I remembered that I had called bandleader Guy Lombardo "Guylum Bardo," and asked for other examples of "false homonyms." That was a slight misnomer; homonyms are words pronounced the same, but with different meanings. Along with the other examples sent in — crooner Victor Moan, actress Sophie Aloran, musician "Big Spider" Beck, profootball back Frank O'Harris, novelist Gorvey Doll — came instruction from linguists too mentionable to numerate. In each category, childlike translation can lead to semantic change.

(1) The Guylum Bardo syndrome — the misdivision of words — is called *metanalysis*. Many of the words we use correctly today are mistaken divisions of the past: a "naproon" in Middle English became an "apron" — the "n" slid over to the left; an "ekename" of six centuries ago became a "nickname" — the "n" slid to the right. . . .

(2) The "José, can you see?" syndrome — the transmutation of words when they pass through different cultures or languages — is known to linguists as the *Law of Hobson-Jobson*. British soldiers in India heard the Mohammedan cry "Ya-Hasan, ya-Husain!" and called it "hobson-jobson." Noel Perrin at Dartmouth College reports that American soldiers in Japan transmuted a popular Japanese song, "*Shi-i-na-na Yaru*," into "She Ain't Got No Yo-Yo."

(3) Semantic change can come from *malapropisms*, named after Mrs. Malaprop, a character in "The Rivals," a 1775 play by Richard Sheridan. More people than you suspect read and pronounce "misled" as "mizzled," and the verb "to misle." . . .

(4) *Folk etymology* is the term for the creation of new words by mistake or misunderstanding or mispronunciation. "Tawdry," for example, came from Saint Audrey's, a place where cheap merchandise was sold. In today's language, "harebrained" is often giddily and irresponsibly misspelled "hairbrained," perhaps on the notion that the hair is near the brain.

(William Safire has written On Language for the New York Times Magazine since 1979. He selected the column adapted here, which appeared on May 27, 1979, as a favorite. It appears in a special issue of the magazine.)

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL

Aid Goal for Bosnia Is Reached

Serbs Are Urged to End Support for Indicted Leaders

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Donor nations have fulfilled a critical dimension of the Dayton peace accords by making new financial commitments to reach their goal of $1.8 billion for the reconstruction of Bosnia this year.

Representatives of 50 countries who attended a two-day conference, at which the the World Bank and the European Union played host, pledged $1.23 billion, while vowing to accelerate the flow of aid in coming months so that the Bosnian people will be able to reap tangible peace dividends by the time elections are held in early September.

After nearly four years of war, a truce has been established under the NATO-led peacekeeping force. The United States and European nations have emphasized that greater attention must now by focused on rebuilding the Bosnian economy so that rival Serbs, Croats and Muslims will have a stake in sustaining peace after the peacekeepers leave at the end of the year.

But the Bosnian Serbs, heeding a call by their leader, Radovan Karadzic, have refused to cooperate. They did not send representatives to the conference, which ended Saturday, prompting the other delegations to declare that the Serbs would not share in any aid money until they show greater compliance with the Dayton agreement.

Carl Bildt, the former Swedish prime minister who spearheads the reconstruction effort, warned that the Serbs ran the risk of depriving themselves if they maintained their support for Mr. Karadzic and the military commander, Ratko Mladic. Both have been indicted by the UN war crimes tribunal in The Hague and the United States has said that under the Dayton terms, they cannot long remain in office.

Lawrence H. Summers, the deputy treasury secretary who headed the U.S. delegation, also encouraged the Bosnian Serbs to drop their support for their indicted leaders and hand them over to The Hague for trial.

"We all agree it is imperative that they do not remain in power," Mr. Summers said. "The big losers at this conference are the Bosnian Serbs. People will see that the course their leaders are following will have very adverse consequences."

Mr. Summers contended that the day Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic are finally driven from power, the Bosnian Serbs "will find the door wide open to a big infusion of aid from the international community."

"We don't want them to forget that," he said.

The World Bank and the European Union estimate that Bosnia will require more than $5 billion in aid over the next three to four years to jumpstart the recovery process from the devastation caused by Europe's worst conflict since World War II.

Per capita income has fallen to one-fourth of prewar levels while industrial production is barely 10 percent. One million refugees are scattered around Europe, while of those who stayed, three-quarters are unemployed and require humanitarian aid.

"We all know we have a tough job to do," said the World Bank president, James Wolfensohn. "There is a sense of urgency, but we now have, I believe, a strong endorsement by the international community."

Between the dual entities set up in Bosnia by the Dayton peace accords, the Muslim-Croat federation is supposed to get $3.7 billion of the aid money, while $1.4 billion is scheduled for the Bosnian Serb republic.

Last December, donors promised $600 million in aid designed to launch the most vital projects to get the Bosnian people through the winter. The gathering here came up with an additional $1.23 billion in pledges to surpass the $1.8 billion target for this year.

The United States promised an extra $219 million to go along with $62.7 million pledged at the first donors' conference. It will bring the U.S. contribution to civilian assistance in Bosnia this year to $550 million.

Top Aide To Mandela Is Leaving Government

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Cyril Ramaphosa, widely considered a possible successor to President Nelson Mandela, has announced that he will be leaving the South African government to become a senior executive in a business conglomerate.

The move would appear to enhance the position of the first deputy president, Thabo Mbeki, as frontrunner for the post-Mandela presidency. But supporters were quick to point out that Mr. Ramaphosa will not be giving up politics: He will retain his position as secretary-general of Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress.

At a news conference in Cape Town with Mr. Mandela, Mr. Ramaphosa, 43, a lawyer and former trade unionist who played a major role in negotiations to end apartheid, explained his move by saying that South Africa needed more competent blacks in business.

"We need more black people at a senior level to begin to transform the economy, and I want to play a role," Mr. Ramaphosa said Saturday.

Mr. Ramaphosa said he intended to join New Africa Investments Ltd. after he finishes his current job, leading the committee that is writing South Africa's new constitution. The work is to be finished next month.

The details of Mr. Ramaphosa's new job were not announced, but it is widely understood that he wants to take part in one of South Africa's most interesting business efforts: the transfer of major divisions of South Africa's multibillion-dollar conglomerates to blacks.

New Africa Investments is trying to buy 48 percent of Johnnies Industrial Corp., or Johnnic, a division of Anglo American Corp. that is being offered to black buyers.

But New Africa Investments is apparently having difficulty raising the money. Mr. Ramaphosa may be able to give the company the credibility to raise the $1 billion it needs to buy Johnnic.

Pakistan Hospital Blast Kills 4

Cricket Star's Charity Is Target of Possible Bomb

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An explosion in a crowded hospital in the central Pakistani city of Lahore on Sunday killed at least four people and wounded 20.

The explosion, under a sofa in the waiting area of the chemotherapy ward's outpatient section, caused heavy damage to the ward and adjacent areas.

"It was a powerful bomb, but we are not sure who was behind the blast," said Mubashir Ahmed, a spokesman for the cricket star Imran Khan, who runs the hospital as a charity.

Officials of a bomb disposal squad, however, said later that they had yet to determine whether a bomb or something else caused the blast.

Two men and a 12-year-old boy were burned to death in the explosion.

A fourth victim died en route to another hospital. From 100 to 150 people were in the outpatient department at the time of the blast, said the hospital spokeswoman.

The wounded, including several hospital staff members, were taken to a nearby hospital for treatment of burns and other injuries, many caused by flying glass.

Violent protests and demonstrations have been staged in Lahore since a popular opposition campaigner was gunned down by the police earlier this month.

The blast occurred only a day after Imran Khan, a critic of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government, said he was consulting close aides about launching a new political party.

(AP, Reuters)

BOOKS

CULTURAL SELECTION

By Gary Taylor. 325 pages. $26. Basic Books.

Reviewed by
Camille Paglia

LITERARY criticism is in a state of rapid flux. In the 1970s the New Criticism, which focused on the formal qualities of a text, yielded to two movements. The first was inspired by identity politics, the notion that individuals and artworks are primarily defined by race, gender and class. The second was characterized by the labyrinthine, brutally reductive technique of French poststructuralism, which denies that meaning, person or history exists.

In the late 1990s the poststructuralists have been dethroned (Michel Foucault is still sinking), and identity politics has evolved into multiculturalism, which seeks practical ways to open the curriculum to non-Western perspectives. The trendy crowd that rushed after European theorists is now drifting into cultural studies, an amorphous movement originating in British Marxism that abolishes aesthetic criteria, flattens the distinction between high and popular culture, and uses a dizzying postmodernist style of fragmentation and collage to make its points.

Gary Taylor is a 41-year-old professor of English at the University of Alabama. He is the author of "Reinventing Shakespeare" and is general editor of the Oxford edition of "The Complete Works of Shakespeare." His new book, "Cultural Selection," is published by a commercial house, part of a pattern in the last half-dozen years of academics abandoning university presses to reach a wider audience. While mainstream publishers may offer greater freedom, they lack the scholarly apparatus of rigorous scrutiny and quality control by which university presses maintain their reputation. Taylor has undertaken a laudable and ambitious project: Gathering examples from prehistory to modern times, he wants to identify the forces and principles that determine how certain artworks, scientific theories, or even political reputations end up dominating the cultural landscape. He writes in a lucid style that is happily free of jargon, and he sprinkles his text with charming personal anecdotes (though by the end they begin to grate). The few illustrations consist of Velázquez paintings and American political cartoons.

A problem with "Cultural Selection" is that neither its author nor its editors seem to clearly envision its intended audience. If readers are genuinely sought outside the hermetic literary conference circuit, then the book desperately needs an overview of recent criticism, as sketched above, as well as help with a host of insiders' allusions. Taylor never sets forth the premises of cultural studies or even admits that there are any. The indifference to chronology, the jittery jumping from topic to topic, the reluctance to present subjects in a sustained, coherent way (except for a strident coda on Richard Nixon) may strike English professors as fresh and interesting, but such methods can only confuse and irritate a general audience.

Too much in "Cultural Selection" suffers from overstatement or misstatement, the kind of thing that would immediately be flagged by learned advisers in the old days, before the collapse of professional standards in the humanities. For example, in a section on false memory syndrome, Taylor's labored denial that Sophocles's "Oedipus Rex" is really, as Freud claimed, about incest simply makes no sense in view of the facts that the guilty mother hangs herself in the play and that her son stabs out his eyes with her brooches.

If "Cultural Selection" seems like a frustratingly ahistorical jumble, no wonder, since Taylor defines culture as "chaotic." To try to explain "Why Some Achievements Survive the Test of Time" (the subtitle's never fulfilled premise), Taylor offers a lame tautology: Achievements that are remembered are simply remembered more. There are too many banalities: "I am writing, you are reading," or "Whatever it meant, Stonehenge must have meant a lot."

Strenuously avoiding long-established interdisciplinary principles about artistic tradition, influence and style, Taylor trifles with cumbersome scientific metaphors from evolutionary biology — without exploring how or why he has shifted from the rigid social constructionism of cultural studies. Despite its many politically correct, liberal formulas (Columbus is guilty of "genocide"; literature suffered from "male dominance"), the book abruptly ends with an unexpectedly conservative affirmation of morality and ethics as "the building blocks of culture."

Camille Paglia's most recent book is "Vamps & Tramps: New Essays." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PUTTING old partnerships back together again is almost as difficult as repairing Humpty Dumpty. But it can be done.

Two decades ago, two young women won a regional title and then went their separate ways. Susan Wexler concentrated on work and family, and Margie Gwozdzinsky went on to become a bridge professional. Now, they are in action again.

Recently they finished second in the National Women's Pairs Championship, and won the Open Pairs title at the Long Island Regional, with help from the diagramed deal.

Wexler's rebid of four clubs was a splinter, showing a singleton or void club. She then drove to slam when her partner showed two key cards, clearly the ace-king of hearts. This was aggressive, but a more cautious raise from four hearts to five hearts would have reached the same six-heart contract.

Gwozdzinsky as South won the first four tricks with aces: spade, heart, club, diamond. She then led a trump intending to finesse, but East discarded a spade. This caused South no alarm: She simply won the king and played club winners.

West could take her trump queen whenever she chose, but her heart nine was doomed. All she could do was to decide whether it would be surrendered at trick 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13.

NORTH
♠ A J 6
♡ J 7 3 2
◇ A J 7 3 2
♣ A

WEST
♠ Q 9 5
♡ Q 9 8 4
◇ K 8 5 4
♣ 10 2

EAST
♠ K 10 8 4 3 2
♡ 5
◇ Q 9 6
♣ 8 4 3

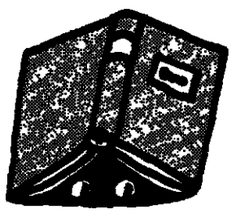
SOUTH (D)
♠ 7
♡ A K 10 6
◇ 10
♣ K Q J 9 7 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade five.

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• **Waqar Qureshi**, a marketing manager for Motorola Ltd., in Glasgow, is reading Salman Rushdie's "*The Moor's Last Sigh.*"

"It is not as good nor as enjoyable as his earlier books. It is more melancholy and self-absorbed. Perhaps it reflects that Rushdie has been out of touch with the world for so long now."

(Erik Ipsen, IHT)

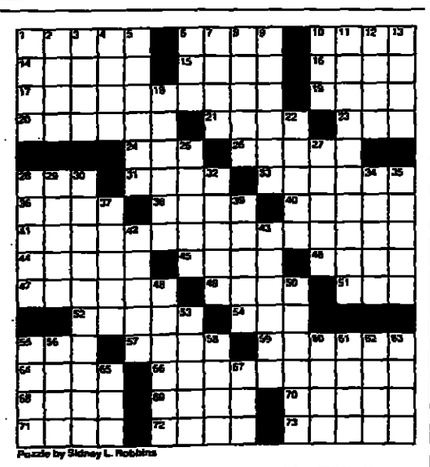
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Island south of Sicily
6 One of the three B's
9 Church nook
13 Once more
14 Melville novel
15 Brag
16 Decide against, from fear
17 Present
18 Tope a native
20 On - - - (for later approval)
23 She, objectively
24 Coolio's music
28 Quench
29 Conducted
31 Iowa college town
33 Dish cleaner
36 "Take - - from me"
38 Grand saga
40 Comforted
41 Hans Christian Andersen story
44 Foreword
45 Wall Street order
46 Toward shelter
47 Clink, clank and clunk
49 Smack
51 Curved letter
52 Contractual matters
54 Big ——, Calif.
55 Inventor Whitney
57 Locale
59 Barely conceal one's anger
64 Cargo
66 Ballroom dance to ragtime music
68 Florence's river
69 Jane Austen novel
70 Wipe out
71 Bird pad
72 Quarrel
73 Store sects.

DOWN

1 Built like a truck
2 Turkish bigwig
3 Reclined
4 Spasms
5 Turkish capital
6 ——— mot (witticism)
7 Famous cookie man
8 Ends of juntas
9 Monopoly purchases
10 "—— du lieber!"
11 Like a monkey's tail
12 Kind of loser
13 Pitcher
18 Tooth layer
22 "R.U.R." dramatist
25 Diarist Samuel
27 Australian "bear"
28 Language of Lucretius
29 Prefix with centric
30 Food gurus
32 Borders
34 Heredity determinants
35 Borders
37 Prize money
38 Selects
42 Traveling types
43 Word with escalator or subordinate
48 Deals a heavy blow
50 Victimized, with "upon"
53 Nonplus
55 Dash
56 Folk wisdom
58 Witty Bombeck
60 To be, in Paris
61 Snare
62 Party thrower
63 French seasons
65 Speck
67 Cartoondom's Krazy



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of April 12

O	R	S	A	G	E		S	C	H	I	S	M	S	
A	T	R	E	E		P	H	A	R	A	O	H		
D	O	I	N	G		R	O	M	A	I	N	E		
O	N	Z	E	S	T	A	R	M	E	D	A	L		
N	E			I	N	D	Y							
		D	A	Z	I	N	G			S	T	E	M	
	C		N	A	C	L		A	Y	E	A	Y	E	
	L	E	N	C	E	I	S	G	O	L	D	E	N	
	O	K	A	H		Z	E	A	L		A	D	D	
	T	E			O	Z	A	R	K	S				
			M	U	N	I				O	D	D	S	
	E	S	I	L	V	E	R	S	C	R	E	E	N	
	B	E	R	T	I		S	C	O	T	T	I	E	
	O	N	O	R	E		T	A	P	I	O	C	A	
	N	D	S	A	W		U	N	S	E	X	E	D	



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INTERNATIONAL

Clinton to Tread Carefully on Visit to Yeltsin's Seething Russia

By Allison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is no secret inside the White House that President Bill Clinton would like to see not just himself but Boris N. Yeltsin, *too, turn out to be the Comeback Kid of 1996.*

But with Russia's elections fast approaching and its public in a nationalist mood these days, the question is: Just how closely should Mr. Clinton embrace Mr. Yeltsin when they meet in Moscow this week?

Certainly, the administration has not been shy about doing what it can to assist Russia and by extension the unpredictable Mr. Yeltsin.

However flawed Mr. Yeltsin may be, U.S. officials generally see him as the only candidate who has a chance to beat the Communist front-runner, Gennadi A. Zyuganov.

The administration pushed hard for the International Monetary Fund to make a $10 billion loan to Russia. It has worked to limit restrictions on Russian goods coming into America and pressured the European Union to do the same. And it has quieted its criticism of the slaughter in Chechnya.

But Mr. Clinton's being too open about the United States' preferences while on Russian soil is quite another matter — not the least because it could damage Mr. Yeltsin given the resentments swirling across the country.

Officials also concede that if the United States is serious about promoting democracy in Russia it must be prepared to accept the verdict of the voters, even if they choose the candidate who least serves America's interests.

And so Mr. Clinton will be walking a thin line during his three days in Moscow and St. Petersburg, making clear, as he did at a recent news conference, that while "none of us should take any position on the elections in another country" the United States "has clearly been on the side of reform in Russia."

Deflecting criticism that its Russia policy has been too centered on Mr. Yeltsin, U.S. officials say backing reform and reformers is an interest-based matter of policy rather than personality.

One said: "It's in the interest of the United States and we believe the international community at large for Russia to continue down the road of democracy and reform. That's kind of a self-evident proposition."

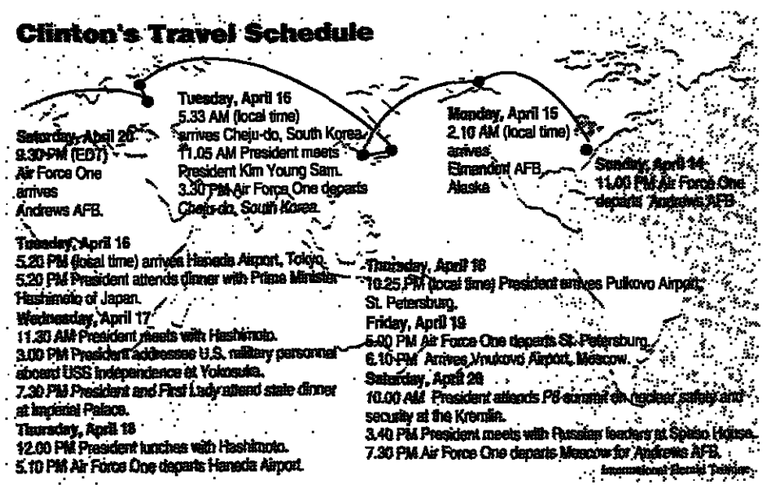
Mr. Clinton will not be the only Western leader in Moscow. His visit is built around a meeting Friday and Saturday on nuclear safety and security, which is to include the seven major Western industrial powers, Russia and Ukraine. It was Mr. Yeltsin's idea that the talks take place in Moscow.

Mr. Yeltsin is expecting to get a pre-election bounce from this meeting and Mr. Clinton's visit — showcasing him as someone who can summon the world's leaders to the Kremlin. Yet there are those who think that even the talks could prove to be risky politics.

"It is often the case when you have something so obviously designed as a puff piece for someone it can backfire on them," said Paul A. Goble, a former State Department specialist who now works at Radio Free Europe.

With its focus on nuclear smuggling, nuclear safety and the Chernobyl power plant, the meeting will place a spotlight on safety problems in Russia.

"While some will say it's the Communists' fault and we can't go back," Mr. Goble said, "others will say, 'What has Yeltsin been doing for the last five years?' "



The Trip Is Harmful, North Koreans Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea said Sunday that President Bill Clinton's trip to South Korea on Tuesday would worsen tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Clinton is expected to reaffirm America's strong commitment to the security of South Korea when he meets Tuesday with President Kim Young Sam on the resort island of Cheju.

"The U.S. should stop bringing the importance of alliance home to the South Korean puppets and encouraging the war maniacs," the Korea Central News Agency said.

North Korea declared last week that it would no longer recognize the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, then sent armed troops into the Demilitarized Zone for three straight nights.

North Korea's incursions have been widely seen as an attempt to force Washington into direct peace treaty negotiations with Pyongyang. Washington says any negotiations must be between North and South Korea. *(AP, Reuters)*



Christopher Smith/The Associated Press
Fighters of a Liberian faction crossing the diplomatic quarter over the weekend.

CLINTON: *Message to Japan and South Korea Is That the U.S. Is Not Quitting Asia*

Continued from Page 1

to East Asia in years not to focus on trade.

Mr. Clinton was scheduled to leave Washington late Sunday and was to spend part of Tuesday in South Korea before flying on to Tokyo.

After insisting in January that trade disputes in four areas — air cargo routes, photographic film, semiconductors and insurance — be resolved before the president's visit, American officials have backed down. Only one of those issues, the dispute over air cargo routes, has been settled.

Instead of applying presidential pressure on a market that many American companies still find difficult to crack, Mr. Clinton will tout his administration's 20 successful trade agreements with Japan in the last three years. He will note that the trade deficit with Japan was reduced by 17 percent last year, and that more American companies than ever have entered the Japanese market, selling a wide range of products.

Many analysts, however, say those successes are thin. A strong yen has been a drag on Japanese exporters and helped reduce the deficit. And many of the cars shipped here from the United States are Japanese cars built at Japanese plants in America. Some see that as jobs for Americans; others see it as profits for Japanese companies.

But the summit has been designed so that unpleasant economic talk does not linger during the visit. Mr. Clinton will visit a Chrysler dealership to accentuate his administration's success with Japan.

More troublesome areas will be left for another day, as Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto keep the focus on security, to the delight of many Japanese.

"Since 1960, it is the first time these two countries are talking about the, security relationship in a serious way," said Motoo Shiina, a member of Parliament.

Japan is conscious of American critics who say it is absurd that U.S. soldiers and billions of dollars worth of military equipment are protecting the second-richest country in the world. Mr. Hashimoto hopes to counter them by offering more money and muscle to the relationship.

American officials said more serious work, time and thought have gone into the American-Japanese military relationship in the last six months than in the last 20 years.

A team of American and Japanese negotiators has been working steadily on the issue after the furor that erupted last September when three U.S. servicemen were accused of raping a 12-year-old Okinawan girl.

Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Clinton will announce a new agreement worked out by those negotiators that calls for Japan to increase its logistical support to the U.S. troops.

Japan pays $1.5 billion a year to support the U.S. troops — more than any other host nation in the world — and it recently has agreed to increase that by $30 million a year for the next five years.

But it has been less willing to supply other logistical support, for fear of violating the military restrictions set out in its constitution.

Deal Near on Iraqi Oil-for-Food Swap

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — United Nations and Iraqi negotiators have tentatively agreed on a formula for *overcoming the principal obstacle* blocking an accord on an oil-for-food deal to ease the impact of international sanctions on Iraq's hard-pressed people, according to UN officials and diplomats.

The diplomats, who declined to be identified, said a firm agreement could be achieved this week to deal with the question of how food and other humanitarian supplies would be delivered to the Kurds in northern Iraq. After Iraq's defeat in the 1991 Gulf War, President Saadam Hussein unleashed an intensive military campaign to prevent the Kurdish region from seceding, and the area since has been cut off from the rest of the country under UN protection.

After six years of sanctions, Iraq increasingly is suffering severe shortages of food, medicine and other necessities. To ease the suffering, the Security Council has offered to permit Iraq to sell $2 billion worth of its oil — about 700,000 barrels a day — over six months, provided the funds are monitored closely by the United Nations to ensure that they are used solely for humanitarian purposes.

The council has stipulated that $130 million to $150 million out of each $1 billion in sales must go to relief of the Kurds in the north. At present, international relief supplies for the Kurds are shipped through neighboring Turkey.

Baghdad contends that continuing that system under an oil-for-food accord would infringe on Iraqi sovereignty. Accordingly, it entered the negotiations insisting that future humanitarian aid to the Kurds should be controlled by Baghdad and shipped through Iraqi territory.

The compromise, as described by the diplomatic sources, would provide for food and other supplies purchased with receipts from oil sales to be brought into Iraq through its southern ports. When the supplies enter, Iraq would be given a certificate stating it is the legal owner.

But the Iraqis would not get physical control of the supplies, whose transportation and distribution to the Kurds would be handled by the World Food Program, a UN agency based in Rome.

BUNKERS: *Hoxha's Folly*

Continued from Page 1

had to keep quiet."

The two domed bunkers remain in front of Mrs. Luga's door to this day, immovable.

Nobody knows exactly how many of these concrete pillboxes were built by the Hoxha government, although estimates range from 500,000 to 700,000, or about one for every five or six people in this nation of 3.3 million.

Mr. Hoxha ordered the first of them built in the early 1970s, supposedly because he saw the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia as a rehearsal for an invasion of Albania.

A Communist who styled himself a protégé of Stalin — as a result, many Albanian men are saddled with Stalin as a first name — Mr. Hoxha had broken off relations with the Soviet Union in 1961, complaining that Stalin's successors in Moscow were "imperialists and lackeys" and had strayed from the path of true communism.

The bunkers were only one element of his survival plan, and not even the most eccentric. To protect himself from capture or assassination by invaders, Mr. Hoxha is reported to have ordered up a surgically enhanced double to attend public gatherings on his behalf.

"The bunkers became the symbol of totalitarianism in Albania," said Kujtim Cashku, an Albanian director who recently completed filming of "Colonel Bunker," a French-financed drama that tells the story of an Albanian military officer obsessed by the task of building bunkers in the Hoxha years. "In the end of the film, the officer comes to understand how he has wasted his life."

The years of waste may finally be over in Albania, with the arrival of free markets and freer speech, and the decision by the government to allow foreigners to travel in and out of the country as investors and tourists.

Along the rugged Adriatic coast, a few of the bunkers have been turned into novelty restaurants and shops. In the countryside, they are sometimes used as chicken coops, or as public toilets.

Joseph Paparisto, the manager of a Christian charity group in Tirana, was inspired by the bunkers to turn a small fortune for his organization. He sells 2-inch-high (5 centimeters) marble models of them for about $10 apiece.

LIBERIA: *Warlord Says He Misjudged Rival*

Continued from Page 1

bassy where he spoke, less attention was being paid to words and more to deeds, indeed misdeeds.

Pilfered computers, stoves, air-conditioners, Kodak film and other booty were piled up high on the backs of pickup trucks "liberated" in many cases from the international humanitarian organizations that only last week were keeping the sprawling city and its devastated hinterland functioning.

Young men brandished rocket-propelled grenade launchers and Kalashnikovs at dozens of checkpoints while others crammed into recently stolen vehicles gaudily repainted and stripped of doors to allow a maximum number of passengers.

Mr. Taylor deplored the looting, but basically argued it was normal given the now more than six-year-old war he set in motion on Christmas Eve, 1989.

He repeatedly described himself as the "government of Liberia" rather than as one of the half-dozen factional leaders inside an increasingly shaky Council of State established last September to end the war. As such, Mr. Taylor kept insisting Mr. Johnson turn himself in on murder charges.

"The living body of Mr. Johnson must be brought to court," he said. "He has opened the probabilities of one of the best courtroom trials in the history of the Republic of Liberia," established by freed American salves in 1847.

For all his self-assurance, Mr. Taylor acknowledged that the nine days of fighting had turned his Krahn adversary in an "overnight celebrity." He admitted that such was his predicament that he had asked "the State Department and former President Jimmy Carter" to devise a formula for Mr. Johnson to turn himself in and face the music.

Given the precedent of President Doe, tortured then killed in 1990, Mr. Taylor said he could understand why Mr. Johnson did not trust being taken into custody by the "government of Liberia" or even the 5,000-man West African peacekeeping force deployed here called Ecomog.

"Fear is a natural thing," Mr. Taylor allowed.

But Mr. Taylor, who said he wanted to be "the president of Liberia rather than one-sixth president," his way of describing his position on the Council of State, was ambivalent about his choice of achieving the highest office.

Liberia's "constant problem," he said, was that "the wars we fought were half wars, quarter wars, which only left room for more wars." This time the war would be final.

■ Peacekeepers Move Into City

African peacekeepers fanned out timidly on Sunday to start taking back the streets of the Liberian capital after a week of tribal militia killings and looting, residents said, according to wire dispatches.

The United States, meanwhile, wound up the first stage of its rescue mission in which helicopters have ferried more than 1,500 foreigners from Monrovia.

As Monrovia's urban warfare narrowed to around the army barracks at the center of the violence, the evacuation switched to the sea, with a United Nations boat landing 300 people in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

A cease-fire held overnight, however, and peacekeepers vowed to put an end to the siege of the barracks. *(Reuters, AP)*

ISRAEL: *Hezbollah's Attacks Brought the Inevitable Response*

Continued from Page 1

grief on the Palestinians and their leaders that they would have to crack down on the militant Hamas organization.

The real question is: Why now?

The first and simplest reason is Israel's feeling that Hezbollah had escalated its attacks to the point where the Israelis had to respond.

Since the beginning of this year alone, the Israeli Army registered 100 "incidents" in the 9-mile-wide (15-kilometer) buffer zone that it has maintained in southern Lebanon since 1985. These included a marked increase in mine and mortar attacks and, more devastatingly, a greater readiness to fire Katyusha rockets into northern Israel.

As part of the 1993 cease-fire mediated by the United States, Israel and Hezbollah agreed not to fire on civilians. Occasionally, one side or the other would hit a civilian target, and the other would retaliate.

But the level of exchanges steadily escalated over the past year. Early this month, a Lebanese civilian was killed in what Israel called an accident, and Hezbollah responded with a fierce salvo into Kiryat Shemona in northern Israel. A week later, after two Lebanese children were accidentally blown up by a land mine, the guerrillas sent in another salvo.

This time, citizens of Kiryat Shemona went into the streets to demand action, and Israeli generals angrily charged that Hezbollah was using the 1993 agreement to set up fixed positions in civilian villages. A day later, Israel struck.

The decision was made all the easier for Prime Minister Shimon Peres by politics. The suicide bombings six weeks ago abruptly and sharply changed Israel's mood from dovish to distinctly angry. And there is a general election in May.

On the international front, the peace talks with Syria were suspended, thus untying Israel's hands to bash Hezbollah. Syria, with 35,000 troops in Lebanon, is the effective authority, and southern Lebanon was one of the key issues in the talks.

But whatever immediate satisfaction or relief the Israelis have gained from the Lebanese operation, it will not put an end to Hezbollah.

If events follow the established script, the guns will blaze for another few days, then the Syrians, Lebanese and Iranians will start suing for peace, and the United States will step in to mediate. Already Saturday, Lebanese officials were meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria. The White House kept to the side for now.

This time, Israel will probably demand that Hezbollah renounce attacks into northern Israel, and more than likely there will be a period of relative calm.

But from its birth in 1982, the year Israel invaded Lebanon, Hezbollah has had as its major goal to drive Israel out of the buffer zone. No previous Israeli operation stifled it, and there was no reason this one should. Nor is it likely that Israel will leave Lebanon without a firm peace treaty.

Until then, there is little chance that the deadly dance will stop.


Patrick Baz/Agence France-Presse
A Lebanese family taking shelter Sunday as Israel attacked Hezbollah guerrillas.

Suicide Bomb Toll Rises in Israel

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — The death toll in the recent suicide bombings in Israel has risen to 59 with the death of a 53-year-old Israeli who never regained consciousness after the Jerusalem bus in which he was riding was destroyed by a Palestinian on Feb. 25, officials said Sunday.

Yitzhak Weinstein died Saturday after more than seven weeks in a coma. His death brought to 26 the number of people killed on the No. 18 Jerusalem bus that was blown up.

DOLLAR: *Strong, but Amid Weak Competition*

Continued from Page 1

card is next Sunday's parliamentary election in Italy, the fifth in just over two years. While polls indicate a virtual deadlock between the coalitions of center-right and center-left parties, Mr. O'Neill said he was worried that a rightist victory under the leadership of Silvio Berlusconi and Gianfranco Fini could fulfill a populist agenda, pulling the country further away from meeting the Maastricht criteria for European currency union.

That, in turn, could trigger a huge flight of capital into the traditional safe havens of Switzerland and Germany, pushing up their currencies.

Fresh doubts about the ability to launch a currency union and a sudden strengthening of those two currencies could have a dramatic impact, since both are widely employed as "carry currencies" — low-cost borrowing vehicles used to invest in high-yielding securities elsewhere, notably Sweden, Spain and Italy. A simultaneous unwinding of these positions would push up the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc and depress the dollar.

The cost to borrow three-month Swiss francs, at 1 7/8 percent, is much lower than the 3 5/16 percent to borrow Deutsche marks, but the German currency has the attraction of being more liquid and more tightly linked with the other EU member states — all of which makes it a safer bet to finance out of marks.

Liquidity concerns also help explain why the dollar is rising: Currency traders often sell the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc first for dollars, pushing up the price of the U.S. currency. The dollars are then sold to buy kronor, pesetas or lire.

As a result, just over the last month bond yields in these peripheral markets have declined, while yields in the major markets have risen. The yield spread over benchmark German levels also has declined — by more than 0.40 percentage point in Sweden and Spain and nearly 0.25 percentage point in Italy.

This has been a profitable position: Not only have the declining yields pushed up prices on the bond holdings, but currencies have also risen relative to the Deutsche mark and, even more sharply, against the Swiss franc.

But a sharp rise in the value of the borrowed currency can easily consume the profits of arbitrage, or the playing-off of differences in interest rates. These profits can also disappear if bond prices tumble as all the arbitrageurs turn sellers at the same time.

Previously, the yen had been the carry currency of choice, but in February a fear of an imminent hike in Japanese interest rates provoked massive sales of U.S. government paper and purchases of yen, and the Bank of Japan was obliged to add a record $20 billion to its reserves to buy dollars to prevent the yen from soaring in value.

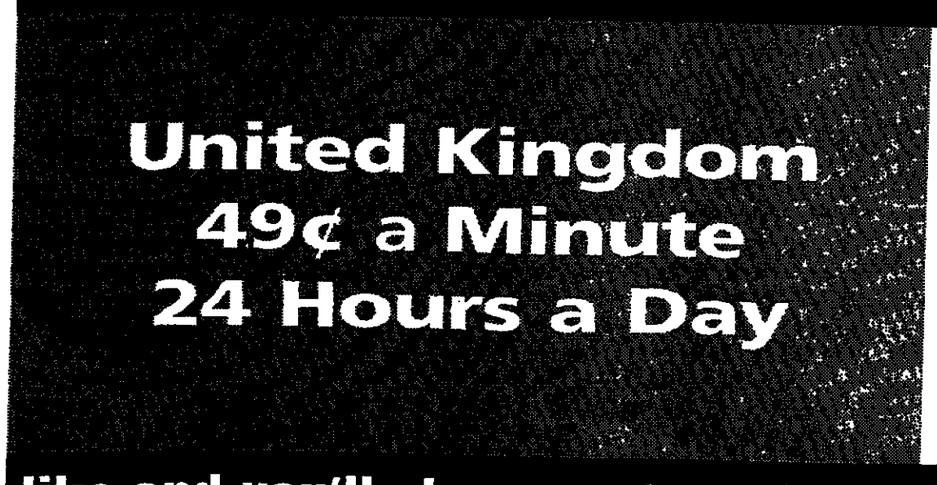
Now the yen is being affected by domestic investors selling the currency to buy foreign-denominated bonds, primarily the high yields in the dollar bloc: Australia, where 10-year government paper yields 8.9 percent, and Canada, with a yield on 10-year paper of 7.72 percent. U.S. bonds, by contrast, yield a mere 6.5 percent.











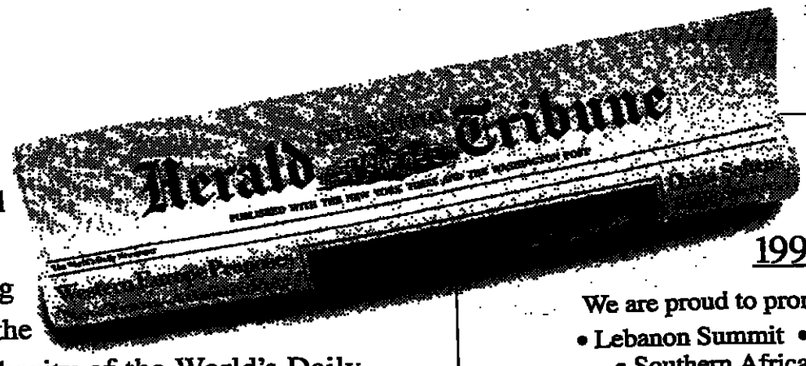
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CAREERS

American Lawyers in Germany Find a Niche in Corporate Market

By Miriam Widman
Special to the Herald Tribune

BERLIN — For U.S. lawyers based in Germany during the Cold War, the opening of the Iron Curtain has opened plenty of new business opportunities to practice their profession.

But these days, instead of focusing on a spy trade, the focus is on mergers and acquisitions, telecommunications, government contracting, aviation and high technology.

U.S. attorneys working in Germany said American law firms had some key advantages over their German counterparts.

"I think American lawyers have a role because they have a much broader view of what they do," said Donald Koblitz, a U.S. lawyer in Berlin. "The more business becomes international, the more the U.S. style makes sense."

Mr. Koblitz made the switch to business law from political law when the Iron Curtain came down.

The majority of his clients now are U.S companies doing business in Germany, and Mr. Koblitz has found that the demand for skill in discretion and perception is no different.

U.S. lawyers are more accustomed to operating in a global arena. The internationalization of German firms only began in the late 1980s, years after their U.S. counterparts.

Most large German law firms represent large German companies. A Japanese or American company trying to break into the German market would probably not want to be represented by the German law firm that is counsel to the competition.

American lawyers also see themselves more as counselors than technicians, and advisory services are in demand by big international clients. U.S. law firms have key experience in the at times crucial lobbying effort needed to get government support to back a case.

Martin Wiemann, a partner with Bruckhaus Westrick Stegemann, said German firms got a late start on the international scene. But he said he did not think the time lag was a problem.

He said the advisory role present at big U.S. firms is no less available at large German law firms. A beginning lawyer at an international German firm is far better qualified than a U.S. law school graduate beginning at a big firm in the States.

In addition to law school, candidates for jobs at large German firms have two years of practical experience and time spent abroad. They often have a U.S. master's of law degree and a doctorate.

Mr. Wiemann also thinks U.S.-style lobbying will eventually come to Germany once the government moves to Berlin. "But knowing how to lobby doesn't make you successful," he said. "You've got to have the contacts."

U.S. attorneys here say that is not a problem. Wilmer Cutler & Pickering opened its Berlin office here after it found the right person to head it — Manfred Balz, a former general counselor at the Treuhandanstalt privatizing agency.

Mr. Wiemann said the most successful U.S. firms hired the best German talent they could buy.

American law firms also often pay more, partly because of the longer and more arduous process involved in becoming a partner at a U.S. firm.

Mr. Koblitz said most of the detailed legal work done by U.S firms in Germany should be done by German lawyers. But he said the more open U.S. approach was a big plus.

"In Europe, lawyers are a necessary evil you call in when you want to make sure your contract is solid," he said.

Mr. Koblitz, a U.S. State Department lawyer here in the late 1980s, was a senior American official supporting the German prosecutors office in the 1986 Libyan bombing of the LaBelle nightclub.

He regularly visited Rudolf Hess in the Spandau prison to check up on the Nazi prisoner's condition and helped oversee spy exchanges. He was also responsible for routine work, such as reviewing German law that was adopted by this formerly occupied city as Berlin law.

But as the Cold War ended, so did many of his responsibilities.

He decided to stay in Berlin and apply his experiences in new areas.

But few U.S. lawyers have followed Mr. Koblitz's path.

The Expatriate Adviser, a business and travel newsletter for American lawyers, 15 U.S. law firms are in Frankfurt, three are in Berlin and two are in Düsseldorf.

Between 1990 and 1991 a dozen U.S. and British law firms opened offices in Frankfurt, but few are poised for growth.

Martha Sellers Klein, the newsletter's editor and publisher, thinks this is because German companies are reluctant to list their shares on U.S. stock exchanges. She said international capital markets have made London and Paris boom towns for some U.S law firms, but that has not taken hold in Germany.

Although most U.S. law firms currently are in Frankfurt, some think the focus on Frankfurt will also change.

Bryan Slone, a tax attorney with Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, one of the few U.S. law firms established here, said that once the government moved from Bonn to Berlin, more U.S. legal firms will establish offices in Berlin.

■ IG Metall Skeptical on Job Pact

The deputy chairman of IG Metall, Walter Riester, has said he was pessimistic about a jobs pact in the metals and mining sector, according to an interview to appear in Der Spiegel on Monday, Knight-Ridder reported Sunday.

"My hopes have vanished," Mr. Riester said. "Everything is being talked down at the moment."

He added that he regretted the failure to reach agreement with the employers about reducing overtime.

"If the employers' side had the strength to take this step with us, others would have followed," he said.

A jobs pact in which the union would accept a lower pay rise in return for guarantees on jobs from the employers was first proposed by Klaus Zwickel, IG Metall chairman, earlier this year and has been taken up by other sectors.

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SPAIN: Madrid: Tel.: 4572858, Fax: 4586074.
SWITZERLAND: Pully: Tel.: (021) 728 30 21, Fax: (021) 728 30 91.
TURKEY: Istanbul: Tel.: 220 5994/232 7150, Fax: 247 9215.
UNITED KINGDOM: London: Tel.: 0171 836 4802, Tlx: 262009, Fax: 2402254.

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ISRAEL: Tel Aviv: Tel.: 972-9-586245, 972-9-586246, Fax: 972-9-585685.
SAUDI ARABIA: Contact London: Tel.: 71 836 4802, Fax: 71 240 2254.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Sharjah: Tel: (06)5 51 133, Fax: (06)57 4888, Tlx: 68484 TRNGLF.

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LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires: Tel/Fax: (54 1) 802 37 04.
BRAZIL: Sao Paulo: Tel.: 853 4133, Fax: 852 8485.

ASIA PACIFIC

HONG KONG: Tel.: (852) 2922-1188, Tlx.: 61170 IHTHK, Fax: (852) 2922-1190.
JAPAN: Tokyo: Tel.: 32 01 02 10, Tlx: 333673, Fax: 32 01 02 09.
SINGAPORE, BRUNEI: Singapore: Tel.: 223 6478, Fax: 224 1566, Tlx: 28749 IHTSIN.
TAIWAN: Taipei: Tel.: (8862) 707 3519//708 7727, Fax: (8862) 709 8348.
THAILAND, BURMA: Bangkok: Tel.: 267-9164, 267-9165, Fax: 267-9166.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE: Tel.: (61-3) 96 50 11 00, Fax: (61-3) 96 50 66 11.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 12. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar					
156	Sweden	5	11/30/98	92.4028	5.4100
187	Nat Australia Bk	8	04/10/01	96.2500	8.3100
204	Ontario	5	11/09/98	90.3529	5.5300
Austrian Schilling					
191	Austria	6⅛	02/09/06	97.1000	6.3100
Belgian Franc					
171	Belgium	6¾	05/25/97	103.5700	6.5200
182	Belgium	9¼	08/29/97	107.5000	8.6000
242	Belgium	10	08/02/00	117.6500	8.5000
British Pound					
163	Daily Mail	10	04/09/21	99.1250	10.0900
Danish Krone					
7	Denmark	7	12/15/04	98.6800	7.0900
9	Denmark	9	11/15/00	111.1000	8.1000
13	Denmark	8	05/15/03	105.8200	7.5600
19	Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.2200	8.2400
57	Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.3000	6.7800
66	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.5400	5.9100
77	Denmark	9	11/15/96	102.5000	8.7800
101	Denmark	8	03/15/06	103.4000	7.7400
127	Denmark	7	02/15/98	104.1300	6.7200
168	Denmark T-bills	zero	10/01/96	98.1615	3.9700
202	Denmark	8	11/15/01	106.5900	7.5100
203	Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.7000	6.1500
211	Denmark T-bills	zero	07/01/96	99.1430	3.9100
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	01/05/06	96.6360	6.2100
2	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.2267	5.6200
3	Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.1140	6.4900
4	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	102.8700	6.6800
5	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	102.8950	5.7100
6	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.6657	5.1400
8	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	106.2300	6.9400
10	Germany	8	01/21/02	110.8140	7.2200
14	Germany	6	02/16/06	96.5571	6.2100
16	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	88.4729	7.0600
17	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.8250	7.6200
18	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.4540	6.5100
20	Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.2200	6.9900
21	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.2950	6.1700
22	Germany	8	03/20/97	104.2300	7.6800
23	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.1450	7.0000
24	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.1233	6.6000
25	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.2367	7.3500
26	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	102.5900	6.4600
27	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.1300	6.5300
28	Germany	8	07/22/02	110.9333	7.2100
29	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	105.7500	7.8000
30	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.4700	7.0800
31	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	105.9600	6.7200
32	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.5900	6.3300
33	Germany	9	10/20/00	114.4757	7.8600
34	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.6900	6.3300
37	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.7800	5.7800
38	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	114.3433	7.7600
39	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	99.9700	6.2500
40	Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	103.1600	6.1800
41	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	105.1600	6.8900
42	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	102.7000	6.5700
43	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.3700	5.1300
44	Treuhand	7⅛	12/02/02	107.4000	6.8700
45	Germany	8	09/22/97	106.0100	7.5500
47	Germany	6½	04/22/03	103.7150	6.5100
48	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.8267	4.9100
49	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.1700	6.3600
50	Germany	6½	07/15/03	101.9500	6.3800
51	Germany	6¾	05/20/98	104.7100	6.0900
52	Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.9450	7.5300
54	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.1400	6.7100
56	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.9033	4.9100
58	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113.2633	7.7300
60	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	104.2700	5.8700
61	Germany	3.105	09/30/04	99.0767	3.13
64	Germany	9	01/22/01	114.9600	7.83
65	Germany	7	12/22/97	105.2000	6.6500
67	Germany	7½	10/20/97	105.5200	7.1100
68	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	98.8800	6.0700
69	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.7000	5.5400
70	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.5000	5.5600
71	Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	112.8300	7.4200
72	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.1100	6.0700
74	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.7900	5.9600
76	Germany	6	09/15/03	99.3614	6.0400
78	Germany	6¼	05/20/99	104.7100	5.8500
80	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.8200	5.5900
82	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.8275	5.1100
85	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.3450	6.4600
88	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	104.0925	5.8800
89	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	102.7167	6.5700
90	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.0000	6.7800
96	Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	103.7600	8.0700
99	Germany	6	06/20/16	88.1940	6.8000
103	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.4967	6.4600
105	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.3600	5.4400
106	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	104.0900	6.0000
113	Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.4700	7.5600
123	Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	102.9275	5.2200
124	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.5300	7.0800
132	Sweden	6½	03/05/08	97.2000	6.6900
135	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	103.8500	6.8600
137	Argentina	11¼	04/10/06	100.1000	11.2400
138	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.4300	5.5600
141	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.4850	5.1200
144	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	113.1650	7.7300
145	Germany	8½	08/20/96	101.7600	8.3500
146	CCCI	3.525	04/11/03	99.6200	3.5400
153	Ontario	5	02/15/01	96.4000	5.1900
160	Dsl Fin	6	02/21/06	94.8500	6.3300
165	Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.9300	6.0800
170	LB Rhein Pfalz	7¼	04/20/05	103.5000	7.0000
195	IADB	7¾	12/06/04	107.3000	7.2200
197	Germany	6½	02/20/97	102.6250	6.3300
200	Sweden	6	09/12/00	102.4500	5.8600
209	BNG	4¼	04/09/99	99.6000	4.2700
216	Depfa	5⅝	02/07/03	97.0500	5.8000
219	EBRD	4⅞	02/28/01	97.6000	4.9900
232	Britain	7⅛	10/28/97	104.9000	6.7900
233	EIB	4⅝	02/22/01	96.9500	4.7700
234	Germany	6¾	06/21/99	106.0700	6.3600
236	Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	102.1000	6.0000
238	GECC	5	12/31/99	101.4500	4.9300
243	Germany	8½	09/20/96	102.1814	8.3200
248	Depfa	5	02/22/01	97.8800	5.1083
Dutch Guilder					
11	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.6000	5.9800
35	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	114.1000	7.8900
81	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	104.9000	7.1500
84	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.6000	7.8500
95	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.6000	6.5700
100	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	112.70	7.3200
104	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	111.0500	7.4300
111	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	102.0500	6.6100
112	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112¾	7.5400
114	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.1000	6.1800
115	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.2500	7.0900
116	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.7500	6.5600
120	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.5500	7.6400
121	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	97.2000	5.9200
122	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	105.5500	6.6300
125	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	112¾	7.3200
126	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	102.6500	6.3300
128	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.8500	6.3800
131	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.45	7.3400
134	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	104.0000	6.7300
143	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.2200	6.9300
149	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	96.6800	6.2100
154	Netherlands	9	07/01/00	114.1500	7.8800
172	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112.20	7.3500
181	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	106.2000	6.8300
186	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	109.1500	7.1000
217	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	106.7000	7.0300
218	Netherlands	9	10/16/00	114.6500	7.8500
221	Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.6000	6.9100
ECU					
62	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	98.7500	5.0600
86	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	104.2000	7.9200
93	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	100.7717	6.7000
94	EIB	6	04/04/01	99.7500	6.0200
108	France OAT	6	04/25/04	94.3000	6.3600
117	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.8750	7.6300
119	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	102.5700	7.3100
129	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	102.6250	7.3100
130	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.8900	6.9800
139	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.6250	5.2200
152	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111	8.2200
167	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	111.8925	8.4900
173	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	98.7500	5.0600
189	France OAT	10	02/26/01	114.90	8.7000
190	Italy	10¾	04/18/00	114¾	9.3700
210	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	109.5000	8.4500
223	EIB	10	01/24/01	114¼	8.7500
229	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	109.0000	7.8000
237	France OAT	8	04/25/03	106.6275	7.5000
249	Austria	7¾	03/20/98	104.6250	7.4100
250	Credit Foncier	8⅜	03/17/04	98.3750	8.5100
French Franc					
142	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	106.7000	7.0300
151	France BTAN	7	11/12/99	105.5900	6.6300
162	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	101.9300	5.6400
235	France BTAN	8½	03/12/97	103.7200	8.2000
Italian Lira					
133	Italy	9½	02/01/01	99.0800	9.5900
Japanese Yen					
161	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	111⅞	4.2500
166	BayerLB zent	2.45	03/26/01	98.7898	2.4800
180	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	109.5000	4.1100
205	Argentaria	3.01	08/10/05	98.1100	3.0700
206	GECC	1.90	03/19/99	100.1063	1.9000
207	Amer Honda	1.96	03/18/99	100.0050	1.9600
208	Ford Motor	2.66	04/10/01	100.0073	2.6600
226	World Bank	4½	06/20/00	109.2500	4.1200
227	Brazil	6	06/19/97	103.7299	5.7800
231	Exim Bk Japan	2⅞	07/28/05	96.6250	2.9800
Spanish Peseta					
75	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	104.6830	9.6500
92	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	103.9400	9.7700
107	Spain	12¼	03/25/00	111.3310	11.0000
136	Spain	10	02/28/05	102.8420	9.7200
164	Spain	8.40	04/30/01	98.2750	8.5500
178	Spain	8.30	12/15/98	100.0740	8.2900
212	Spain	9.90	10/31/98	103.5800	9.5600
224	Spain	11.45	08/30/98	106.6450	10.7400
225	Spain	11.30	01/15/02	109.3220	10.3400
Swedish Krona					
157	Sweden	6	02/09/05	85.4097	7.0200
169	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.3210	10.0600
U.S. Dollar					
12	Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	71.2500	8.8596
15	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	59.6250	7.5500
36	Brazil 930.0	6⅝	01/01/01	90.1300	7.0700
46	Argentina L	5	03/31/23	50.8200	9.8400
53	Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	61.7500	10.6300
55	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	49.5000	10.1000
59	Brazil L	n.a.	04/15/06	72.8800	137.2000
63	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	56.2500	12.0000
73	Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	92.5000	7.4300
79	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	61.6300	10.1400
83	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	77.4279	4.8400
87	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	94.6250	4.7600
91	Brazil S.ZI	n.a.	04/15/24	63.3800	157.8000
97	Britain	5¼	09/24/96	99.9400	5.2500
98	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	61.6300	10.1400
102	Mexico A	6.7656	12/31/19	74.8800	9.0400
109	Brazil S.L	n.a.	04/15/12	61.5000	162.6000
110	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	56.2500	12.0000
118	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	43.6850	6.8700
140	Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	64.5000	10.1700
147	Argentina	6⅛	02/14/06	91.5000	6.9700
148	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	51.3800	12.1600
150	Ecuador	6⅝	02/28/25	55.1734	10.9900
155	Loxley	2½	04/04/01	97.0000	2.5773
158	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	72.0000	7.1600
159	Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	34.7500	8.6300
174	Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	91.3750	6.4300
175	Canada	6⅛	07/21/05	95.3750	6.6800
176	Argentina	5.422	04/01/01	106.0500	5.1126
177	IADB	6⅛	03/08/06	93.7500	6.5300
179	Mexico D	6.547	12/28/19	74.8800	8.7400
183	World Bank	8⅛	10/01/99	105.8750	7.9100
184	World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	102.0000	6.9900
185	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	97.6250	9.9900
188	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	46.5308	13.4300
192	Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	31.5154	6.3500
193	Brazil	4½	04/15/14	56.9283	7.9047
194	Mexico B	6.766	12/31/19	74.8800	9.0400
196	World Bank	6⅛	07/21/05	96.1250	6.6300
198	Deutsche Bank	5.32	07/03/96	99.4222	5.3500
199	Nat Bk Canada	5.519	04/04/99	99.7900	5.5300
201	Venezuela	6⅝	03/31/20	60.5000	11.0500
213	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	51.5000	12.1400
214	Brazil S.L	6⅝	04/15/09	66.6300	9.8492
215	Portugal	5⅝	10/08/03	92.8750	6.1900
220	Utd Comm	2¾	04/04/06	100.5000	2.7400
222	Mexico C	6.609	12/31/19	74.8800	8.8300
228	Fannie Mae	7.40	07/01/04	102.7500	7.2000
230	Bk TokyoMitsub	5.53	06/25/96	99.4645	5.5600
239	Finland	7⅞	07/28/04	105.2500	7.4800
240	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	87.0000	7.9000
241	Ontario Hydro	8¼	11/21/01	105.3750	7.8300
244	Britain	7¼	12/09/02	101.6250	7.1300
245	Spintab	5⅜	05/17/01	99.9200	5.3800
246	Ford Motor	7⅜	03/27/98	101.8750	7.4800
247	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	85.1250	9.8400

Oil Prices Spoil Appetite for Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "You can't ignore it," said Jonathan Wilmot at CS First Boston in London, even though it is more likely than not "a temporary event."

The analyst was talking about the sharp rise in commodity prices that pushed the Commodity Research Bureau index this week to an eight-year high.

The price index closed Friday at 260.17, a touch off the high of 260.69 set Thursday, but all in all "a significant move up from its mid-January low of 238.63," noted Simon Crane, a London-based adviser to banks.

For the most part, however, analysts share the view of Robert B. DiClemente, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., that "the recent flare-ups in some commodities prices are not indicative of demand pressures or overly stimulative monetary policy."

The main reason analysts are relaxed about the surge is that current prices, particularly for oil, are significantly above the level for delivery later in the year and all through 1997, indicating a supply squeeze now that will wash out in subsequent months.

It is assumed that the current squeeze is a result of two phenomena: low inventories after an unexpectedly harsh winter and early spring, and the miscalculation that Iraq by now would have received permission from the United Nations to resume limited oil sales — an event that had been expected to depress prices.

"There's a squeeze now to rebuild inventories, but the futures prices say that this is a temporary event," Mr. Wilmot said.

Neil MacKinnon, an analyst for Citibank in London, is less sanguine. "It's indicative of the fact that we've turned the corner on inflation," he said. "Last year it was asset prices and now it's commodities."

"Inflation is not dead by any means," he continued. "Central banks have been reflating over the past year and typically that leads to inflation."

In fact, that fear rattled bond markets last week, driving prices down and yields up, although by the end of the week prices had begun to improve.

But, as the table below shows, there is not much appetite for new bond issues, although retail investors remain hungry for high-coupon paper. This was demonstrated by the second increase of 250 million Deutsche marks ($166.2 million) in the size of the issue for Argentina, which now totals 1 billion DM. Like the original offering, the add-on was priced to yield 475 basis points, or 4.75 percent, over German government paper.

In the pipeline, Frankfurt bankers report, are other high-yielding issues for Poland and Venezuela, as well as for a Brazilian power company.

Given the clear willingness of retail investors to accept higher risk for higher returns, ING Bank of the Netherlands plans to sell 100 million guilders ($59.5 million) of five-year notes dubbed the Emerging Asia Bond, whose payback will be linked to the performance of five stock markets in Asia.

The bank's Asia index will comprise 35 percent of the Hong Kong market, 20 percent each of Malaysia and Taiwan and 15 percent each of Thailand and the Philippines.

Investors are assured of receiving at maturity their original investment and, during the life of the bond, 1 percent interest annually. In addition, at maturity holders will receive 60 percent of any gain in the index beyond 10 percent.

The index will be set at 100 on May 1, so a 25 percent rise at maturity would mean investors would receive a bonus calculated at 60 percent of 15 percent. If at any point during the life of the bond the index hits 150, ING will lock in that gain and assure that the payout will be based on no less than a 50 percent gain.

Bank officials said they expect the issue to appeal to retail investors who like the growth potential of the region but do not want the hassle of cross-border transactions or the burden of choosing which shares to buy. Subscription and repayments will be made in guilders.

Fed Official's Rate Comments Spell Boon for Credit Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — Lawrence Lindsey, a Federal Reserve Board member, gave an economic outlook Sunday that is likely to cheer a U.S. bond market already coming off a strong rally late last week.

Mr. Lindsey, attending the annual meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said U.S. long-term interest rates were too high for the level of growth currently forecast.

"If I read the markets correctly, the markets are assuming more robust growth," Mr. Lindsey said, adding that

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

at current levels long-term interest rates would weaken housing and auto sales. "I don't see the current level of long rates as consistent with the forecast that underpins them."

He said America's economy would grow a modest 1.6 percent this year and that consumer-price inflation was likely to be under 3 percent.

He also said he expected America's nonfarm job rolls would increase an average of 180,000 or less this year, below the 206,000 pace so far in 1996.

All of that would be good news to holders of long-term bonds, whose yields have risen this year to 6.80 percent from 5.95 percent at the close of 1995.

"We are in a period of slow to moderate growth and the chances of recession, I think, are small," Mr. Lindsey told reporters at the EBRD meeting. He said his forecast for economic growth was 1.6 percent, measured from the fourth quarter of 1995 to the fourth quarter this year.

"I don't see what's going to cause a recession," he said. "On the other hand, I don't see what's going to cause robust growth either."

He said the economy was in its sixth year of expansion, sustained by strong growth in sales of investment goods as companies take advantage of technological innovation. But he added that with the expansion so drawn out, "it's quite natural for a little fatigue to set in."

Restrictive fiscal policy is also damping growth and high investment growth levels cannot be expected to run forever, Mr. Lindsey said.

In New York, analysts said U.S. corporate bond issuance would be light this week, but potential issuers could start to emerge as soon as the outlook on inflation and rates becomes clearer.

Friday's sharp drop in the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, to 6.80 percent from 6.93 percent, had analysts and money managers considering the possibility of even higher yields to come.

"I don't think the economic fundamentals justify significantly higher rates," said Jay N. Mueller of Strong Capital Management Inc. in Milwaukee. "But that doesn't mean we won't get bond yields above 7 percent."

A surge in oil and other hints of faster inflation last week convinced some investors that the long bond's yield could climb to 7.25 percent in the coming months. "We're getting pressure in wages, and at the same time there's still a problem with energy and grains," said Kenneth M. Lynch of Pitcairn Trust Co. in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Higher yields would mean even more losses for investors, who saw the value of 30-year Treasuries drop 8 percent in the first quarter — the bonds' worst showing since 1987 — as the yield rose about 0.7 percentage point.

Yield spreads held firm last week after benign reports on March consumer prices and retail sales took the edge off inflation worries. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

Mediobanca Plans To Launch 10-Year, Zero-Coupon Bond

Reuters

MILAN — Mediobanca SpA plans to launch a zero-coupon 10-year bond on Monday, the company announced.

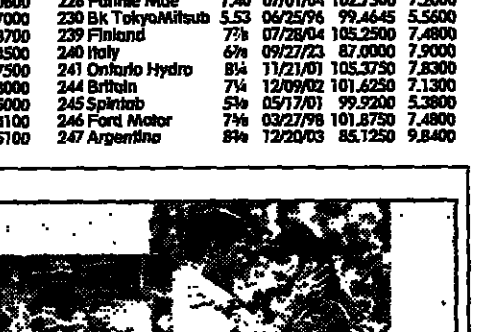
The Milan investment bank said Saturday the 1 trillion lire ($637.3 million) 1996-2006 issue would go on sale April 15-16, with each bond subscription costing 1.945 billion lire.

The bonds will be paid back at par value of 5 million lire apiece on April 20, 2006, giving an effective annual gross yield of 9.90 percent.

The bonds will be quoted on the exchange, Mediobanca said.

Mediobanca announced in late March that its second-half pretax profit dropped 55 percent, to 100.4 billion lire, buffeted by losses and charges taken to buy a 10 percent stake in Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

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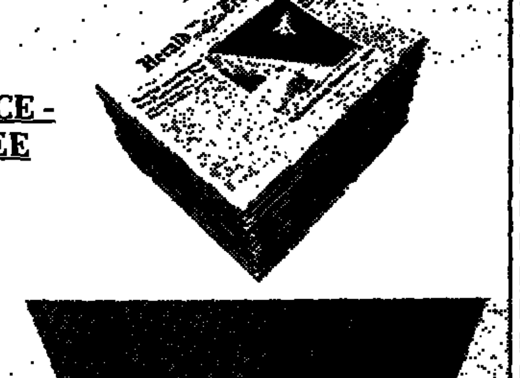
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DENMARK	D. KR.	3,400	38	1,050
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FRANCE	F. F.	1,950	44	590
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GREAT BRITAIN	£	210	33	65
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IRELAND	£ IRL.	230	37	68
ITALY	LIRE	510,000	53	155,000
LUXEMBOURG	L. FR.	14,000	41	4,200
NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	42	240
NORWAY	N.KR.	3,500	40	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	39	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	33	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	40	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	48	185
REST OF EUROPE ex. CEI	$ US	485		145
CEI	$ US	750		225
UNITED STATES	$ US	360	34	115

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CCD 2

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Sumitomo Int'l Finance Australia	*$200*	*1997*	*libor*	*100.04*	—	*Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.075%. Denominations $500,00. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)*
World Bank	ITL300,000	2003	0.05	100.26	—	Over 3-month Libor, maximum coupon 12%. Callable at par in 1997. Fees 0.35%. (Credito Italiano.)
Korea Development Bank	*HK$1,000*	*1999*	*0.28*	*100.00*	—	*Over 3-month Hibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations HK$1 million. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)*
Fixed-Coupons						
Finnish Export Credit	$200	2000	6⅝	101.68	99.15	Reoffered at 100.28. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Sakura Finance Int'l.)
Argentina	DM250	2006	11¼	101⅝	100.00	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1 billion marks. Fees 3%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank	*DM300*	*2003*	*6⅛*	*101.235*	—	*Reoffered at 99.16. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (HSBC Trinkaus.)*
General Electric Capital Corp.	*DM125*	*2000*	*3⅝*	*96.48*	*94.70*	*Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 400 million marks. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)*
Rabobank Australia	DM300	1999	4¾	101.885	99.74	Reoffered at 99.96. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Société Générale.)
World Bank	DM300	2001	5¼	101.145	99.42	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.)
Baden-Wuerttemberg L-Finance	FF2,000	2002	6	101.32	99.55	Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	ITL200,000	1998	9¼	101.075	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
ABN-AMRO Bank	DF200	2000	3	92.825	91.35	Reoffered at 91.45. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
Dresdner Finance	DF300	2001	5¼	99.855	98.10	Reoffered at 98.23. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ING.)
European Investment Bank	*SP10,000*	*2001*	*7½*	*97.60*	*100.25*	*Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 60 billion pesetas. Fees 1⅝%. (Banco Central Hispanoamericano.)*
Council of Europe	Y30,000	1998	6.60	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity in Australian dollars, at a fixed exchange rate of 84.84 yen per dollar. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Portugal	*Y35,000*	*2008*	*3½*	*100.00*	—	*Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)*
Equity-Linked						
Far East Levingston Shipbuilding	*$120*	*2001*	*1½*	*100.00*	—	*Noncallable. Convertible at Sing$8.10 per share, a 3.19% premium, and at Sing$1.4094 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Jardine Fleming.)*
Royal Ltd	$100	2000	3½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 16. (Nikko Europe.)
Nippon Soda	Y12,000	2000	zero	100.00	—	Noncallable. Convertible into company's shares at 730 yen per share. Fees 2½%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	April 12	April 4	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	*5,532.59*	*5,682.88*	*—2.64*
DJ Util.	207.59	213.25	—2.65
DJ Trans.	2111.17	2,206.68	—4.33
S & P 100	615.36	633.56	—2.87
S & P 500	636.71	655.86	—2.92
S & P Ind	*754.95*	*774.99*	*—2.59*
NYSE Cp	342.41	351.92	—2.70
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,660.47	21,695.84	—0.16
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,766.80	3,755.40	+ 0.30
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5021.91	5,016.35	+0.11
France			
CAC 40	*2,074.74*	*2,074.96*	*— 0.01*
Germany			
DAX	2,511.78	2,495.18	+ 0.67
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,849.80	11,139.88	—2.60
World			
MSCIP	753.07	767.71	—1.91

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	April 12	April 4
United States		
Discount rate	*5.00*	*5.00*
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5¼	5¼
Japan		
Discount	*0.50*	*0.50*
Call money	0.44	0.43
3-month interbank	0.59	0.63
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6.00
3-month interbank	6.00	6¼
France		
Intervention rate	3.70	3.80
Call money	3⅞	3¾
3-month interbank	3⅞	4.00
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.47	3.35
3-month interbank	3.40	3.35

Gold	April 12	April 4	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	394.75	393.75	+ 0.25

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	April 12	April 4	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.75	6.69	6.76	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.43	6.28	6.43	5.61
U.S. $, short term	5.82	5.74	5.82	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.66	7.66	7.66	6.99
French francs	6.02	6.16	6.38	6.02
Italian lire	9.67	9.68	10.45	9.42
Danish kroner	6.21	6.24	7.66	6.99
Swedish kronor	7.30	7.34	8.55	7.30
ECUs, long term	7.44	7.42	7.50	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	6.50	6.51	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.28	7.23	7.37	6.56
Aus. $	9.03	8.82	9.03	7.99
N.Z. $	8.55	7.80	8.55	7.04
Yen	2.51	2.55	2.74	2.26

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 11

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	84.0	751.4	466.0	839.5
Convert.	93.6	—	246.4	3.1
FRNs	53.0	106.8	810.0	10.1
ECP	7,183.0	4,520.6	10,181.6	7,093.3
Total	7,413.6	5,378.0	11,704.0	7,946.0

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	7,059.7	10,967.4	28,265.9	16,905.7
Convert.	826.1	362.0	1,730.0	969.3
FRNs	6,231.9	1,719.0	27,447.9	4,834.2
ECP	8,329.8	11,754.4	9,913.5	16,415.5
Total	22,447.3	24,802.8	67,357.3	39,126.7

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

April 12

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5½	5⅝
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
Pound sterling	6.00	6⅛	6⅛
French franc	4.00	4⅛	4⅛
ECU	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Yen	½	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

CYBERSCAPE

CompuServe Attempts To Cater to PC Novices

By Victoria Shannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new stand-alone on-line service called Wow! is quite earnest in its goals. Created by CompuServe Inc. and just released publicly, Wow! was designed to be the easiest, safest and friendliest network around — just the thing to entice the millions of families who think the cyberworld is too complicated for them.

The system seems to have impressive potential. It has some attractive features for newcomers and impressive graphics that are not found on the other established on-line services, including CompuServe itself.

Wow! designed a navigation system to make it harder to get lost.

One of the differences the creators of Wow! are proudest of is the navigation of the service — ways to get to and from screen to screen.

Instead of the multiple cascading windows, on Wow! only one page appears on the screen at a time. About half of that space is the content — a scrolling chat dialogue, a Web page, a news article, or whatever — and the other half has navigation buttons.

On almost every screen, there's a "go back" button and a "home" button that will get you to the opening "main menu" button that will bring up the list of special-interest categories, such as entertainment, sports and money. "Mail" and "news" also are options on most screens. It's hard to get lost.

But like the last big managed network to come to our desktops — the Microsoft Network — Wow! is caught in a vicious circle: it needs a big base of members to generate the feeling of "community" it espouses.

Right now, its chat rooms are fairly quiet and its message areas somewhat empty. Some of the features, such magazines and Internet newsgroups, are "coming soon," and users might run into technical glitches.

Wow! is a conventional information- and entertainment-filled on-line service. It has content from some of the usual contributors — Reuters and Associated Press news, Money magazine, Sports Illustrated for Kids, National Geographic, Entertainment Drive — with more to come.

It distinguishes itself not in content but in myriad details about how an on-line service should work.

See WOW, Page 15

For Velcro, a Sticky Question

Has Popular Tape Fastener Run Out of Uses?

By Michael Brush
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When has a product become so common that its potential for new uses has been effectively played out?

That is one of the questions facing investors looking at Velcro Industries NV, the Dutch company that makes the sticky strip fasteners used in everything from clothing to spacecraft.

Analysts who follow Velcro say its product probably has not reached saturation levels in the marketplace. They say this even though the company discloses little about possible new products or its inner workings. "They are very secretive," one analyst said. "In a lot of ways, it is run like a private company."

But there are new applications for Velcro that analysts can plainly see. The company scored a victory last year, for example, when Kimberly-Clark Corp. started using Velcro's Ultra-Mate fastener — a variation on standard Velcro, but cheaper to produce — on its high-end Huggies Supreme diapers.

"The big potential for Velcro is the possibility that Kimberly-Clark will use it for all of its diapers and not just the Huggies line," said Alan Kahn, an investment manager in New York who, along with his clients, owns Velcro shares. Kimberly-Clark would not comment on its plans for Ultra-Mate.

Shares of Velcro Industries, the Nasdaq-listed parent company of Velcro producers throughout the world, have fallen in recent months in part because of changes in the company's tax liability and the performance of its investments.

After the stock more than doubled from early 1993 to the autumn of 1994, when it peaked at around $73, it lost more than 17 percent in 1995 and has slipped an additional 10 percent this year. Velcro shares closed Friday at $54.25.

That drop has made the stock markedly cheap. It is selling at just 11.5 times trailing earnings; the comparable Standard & Poor's 500 ratio is 18.7.

But even if there is nothing fundamentally different about the company or its role in the sector, the dip in the stock's price may be an opportunity to buy shares, said Dan Cronin, an analyst with Northbridge Management Co. in Wellesley, Massachusetts. "If you are a long-term investor, they are paying you a 3.7 percent dividend yield to wait, and ultimately something will happen," he said.

One reason for Mr. Cronin's confidence — he expects the share price to return to $73 within a year or two — is the company's expansion beyond its core North American market. In the fourth quarter, Velcro chalked up a 9.8 percent gain in sales from the same period in 1994. The rise was largely attributed to the company's new ventures in China, Costa Rica, Uruguay and Italy. Velcro is already established in Mexico, Spain and Hong Kong.

Despite the sales gains, however, foreign expansion is hurting the bottom line in the short term. Indeed, earnings from Velcro's fastener business — excluding the returns on its investments — were down 35 percent in the fourth quarter. Competition from low-cost producers in Asia, the French company Aplix and YKK of France also cut into the quarter's margins.

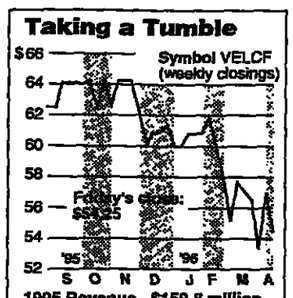
But analysts think the company has a strong weapon for keeping its rivals at bay. Even though Velcro Industries' patent on the fastener expired in 1978, which is what opened the field to competition, the company's ownership of the trademark name remains a powerful asset.

"You could see yourself going into a store and asking for facial tissue instead of Kleenex," Mr. Kahn said. "But how would you ask for the product Velcro, without using the word Velcro?"

Analysts also like the stock for technical reasons. Velcro has such extensive securities holdings that, if they were stripped out from the share price, investors would be paying about $30 a share for the core business.

"After taxes, that's about five times the cash flow from the manufacturing business, which is substantially below the current market level," Mr. Kahn said. "The stock is statistically undervalued."

Taking a Tumble



1995 Revenue $159.8 million
Year ended Sept. 30
Price/earnings ratio 11.5
Trailing four quarters
S&P's 500 p/e ratio 18.7
Source: Bloomberg, Datastream NYT

EU Agrees to Form New Currency Grid And Cements EMU

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

By agreeing to set up a new system of exchange-rate limits and to reinforce discipline against budget deficits, the European Union's top finance officials have taken the most concrete steps yet toward economic and monetary union.

The agreement among finance ministers and central bankers at a weekend meeting in Verona, Italy, also represented a clear acknowledgement that a single European currency will significantly curtail the autonomy of the 15 EU governments in handling their economic affairs.

While many details remain to be worked out in coming months, the officials agreed to grant decisive power over future exchange-rate realignments to the independent head of the planned European central bank.

They also committed their governments to bringing budget deficits well below the single-currency ceiling of 3 percent of gross domestic product and to seek ways to make that commitment binding.

By ensuring greater exchange-rate stability and encouraging all 15 governments to stick to the path of low inflation and low deficits, the measures aim to prevent a single currency from dividing the EU between a minority of states entering monetary union in the first wave and those remaining outside.

"For the general interest, we must create a system that has rights, obligations and advantages for those that are in and those that are out," said Prime Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy, who was the chairman of the meeting Saturday.

But none of the mechanics discussed at Verona directly addressed the problems of sluggish growth, rising unemployment and high budget deficits that are the main obstacles to a single currency.

Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, acknowledged as much when he said Germany and France needed to fulfill the Maastricht treaty's criteria to launch a single currency on schedule in 1999.

But Mr. Tietmeyer expressed confidence that growth would lead to recovery in the second half because of low interest rates and the recent fall of EU currencies against the dollar, which makes European goods more competitive.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany, said Germany would not accept any softening of the requirement on budget deficits. "As far as the 3 percent goes, that means three-point-zero percent, there's no question," he said.

Senior officials of Bonn's ruling coalition met Sunday evening to seek ways to cut public spending by at least 50 billion Deutsche marks ($33.33 billion) in 1997, the year in which countries must hit the single-currency targets.

Still, the Verona agreement was significant because the potential for a split between participants in monetary union and those outside had loomed as one of the biggest political risks to a single currency.

The agreement was particularly sweet for French officials, who were criticized for seeking to erect protectionist barriers within the EU last year when they first pressed for a revived currency grid.

"Six months ago, we were the only ones calling for a new exchange-rate mechanism," Finance Minister Jean Arthuis said. "Now only the British and Swedish are opposed."

Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt of Belgium said a new mechanism "would send a strong mes-

See VERONA, Page 15

Euro Coins Will Vary By Country

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VERONA, Italy — Countries that adopt a common European currency will be allowed to put their own designs on one side of the coins, finance ministers agreed on Saturday.

For monarchies like Britain, the decision means they will be able to keep on minting coins bearing royal heads.

The plan was disclosed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke of Britain to reporters covering an informal meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers.

"If the British go into the single currency, one side of the Euro coin will have the Queen's head on it," he said.

Britain left the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism during a currency crisis in 1992.

Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the European Union's monetary-affairs commissioner, said EU finance ministers also decided the Euro currency would be subdivided into cents.

"There is agreement on a subdivision into cents for the Euro," Mr. de Silguy said, adding there would be an international competition to design the new currency.

Mr. de Silguy said he favored coloring the notes blue, to contrast with the green U.S. dollar notes. "The Europeans could have blue-backs in the same way the U.S. has greenbacks," he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Li Peng Plays 'Europe Card' With Airbus

Cooperation Agreements Threaten U.S. Dominance of China's Aviation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOULOUSE, France — China has been invited to cooperate with the European aerospace consortium Airbus Industrie to develop new short- and long-haul aircraft in a move that opens the first crack in U.S. domination of the Chinese aviation market.

Louis Gallois, president of Airbus partner Aerospatiale, announced the agreement Saturday at the conclusion of a five-day visit to France by Prime Minister Li Peng of China.

Mr. Li's visit, which was marked by controversy over trade and human-rights issues, saw the signature of some $2 billion worth of deals, including China's $1.5 billion purchase of 30 European Airbus A320 short-haul aircraft.

The second most significant result, Mr. Gallois said, was China's agreement to cooperate with Airbus in the development of a "family of planes" of between 90 and 140 seats for short-haul flights.

"I am sure that this program can be the basis of wider long-term cooperation with China concerning notably, we hope, the development of a very large carrier of 500 seats," he added.

The Chinese prime minister's visit to France, which ended Saturday with a tour of the Airbus plant in the southwestern city of Toulouse, delighted French officials, who had hoped for improved political and commercial links between Beijing and Europe.

The Airbus purchase and cooperation agreements give the European consortium a toehold in a Chinese aerospace market dominated by Boeing Co. of the United States.

Boeing still has a more than 90 percent share of the Chinese civil aviation market, and it was a Boeing plane that flew Mr. Li and his entourage to and from France.

Nevertheless, the deals signal Chinese displeasure at Washington's stand on trade issues and nuclear nonproliferation, and its virulent criticism of recent Chinese war games near Taiwan.

Mr. Li drove his anti-U.S. message home twice during his French visit. In his only speech, to an audience of businessmen, he accused Washington of blocking China's entry into the World Trade Organization and threatened to favor European business if it did not change tack.

Asked later by French television whether the deals with European companies were meant to punish the United States indirectly, Mr. Li said: "We want to maintain normal ties with all of the countries of the world, including the United States."

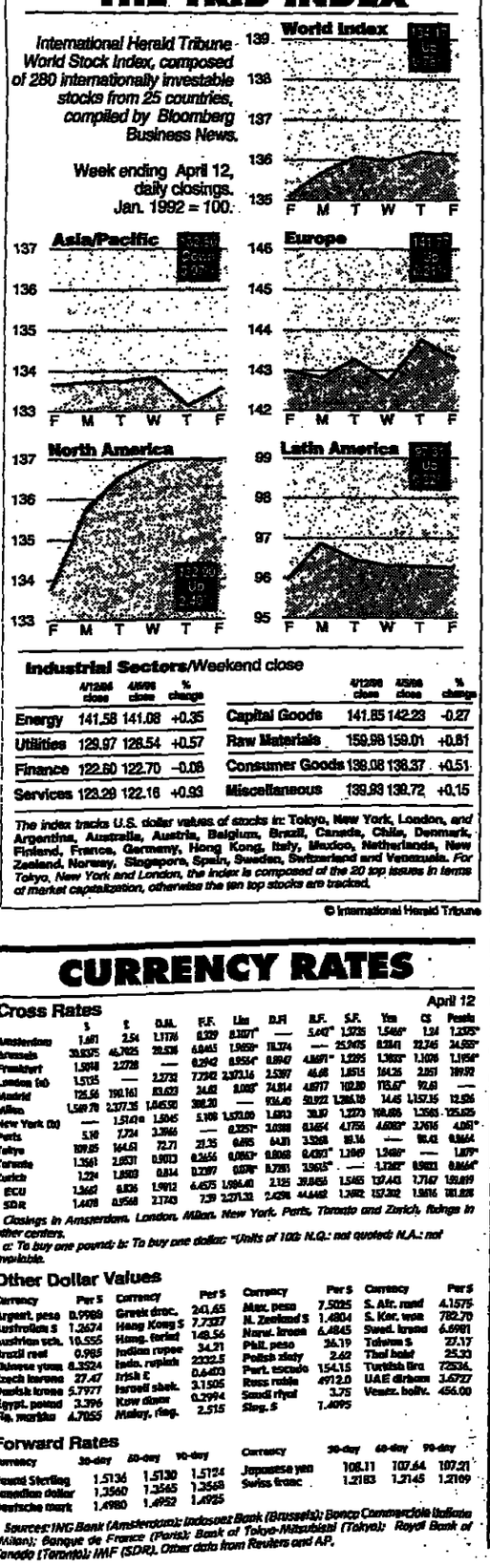
But he added that Europe had a bigger population than the United States as well as state-of-the-art technology and huge financial potential. "The pendulum can swing to one side," he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending April 12, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	4/12/96 close	4/5/96 close	% change		4/12/96 close	4/5/96 close	% change
Energy	141.58	141.08	+0.35	Capital Goods	141.85	142.23	-0.27
Utilities	129.97	128.54	+0.57	Raw Materials	159.98	159.01	+0.61
Finance	122.60	122.70	-0.08	Consumer Goods	138.08	138.37	+0.51
Services	123.29	122.16	+0.93	Miscellaneous	139.93	139.72	+0.15

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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CURRENCY RATES

April 12

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	BFr	HFl	SFr	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.681	2.54	1.1776	0.329	0.1077c	—	5.642c	1.3725	1.546c	1.24	1.2375c
Brussels	39.9375	46.7925	28.038	6.0465	1.9459c	19.774	—	25.2475	0.2841	22.745	24.655c
Frankfurt	1.5948	2.2728	—	0.2942	0.0954c	0.1947	4.0691c	1.2295	1.3833c	1.1078	1.1956c
London (a)	1.5135	—	2.2732	7.7342	2.573.16	2.5397	46.68	1.8515	164.26	2.851	199.92
Madrid	126.56	190.161	83.623	24.62	8.085c	74.814	4.8717	102.80	115.67c	92.63	—
Milan	1,589.78	2,377.35	1,045.50	308.20	—	936.40	59.922	1,286.10	14.45	1,157.35	12,516
New York (b)	—	1.5140a	1.5045	5.108	1,573.00	1.5813	30.30	1.2273	108.886	1.2565	125.825
Paris	5.18	7.724	3.3966	—	0.3257c	3.0398	0.1654	4.1755	4.6092c	3.7615	4.061c
Tokyo	159.05	144.61	72.71	23.25	6.695	64.31	3.5268	93.16	—	95.43	0.8664
Toronto	1.3561	2.0531	0.9013	0.2656	0.0863c	0.8068	0.4367c	1.1049	1.0481c	—	1.079c
Zurich	1.224	1.8503	0.814	0.2397	0.078c	0.7281	3.9615c	—	1.1267c	0.9021	0.8464c
1 ECU	1.3667	0.826	1.9912	6.4575	1,984.40	2.125	39.8455	1.5465	137.443	1.7167	180.899
1 SDR	1.4478	0.9568	2.1743	7.39	2,271.32	2.4298	44.6462	1.7692	157.202	1.9816	181.828

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9989	Greek drac.	243.65	Mex. peso	7.5025	S. Afr. rand	4.1575
Australian $	1.3674	Hong Kong $	7.7337	N. Zealand $	1.4804	S. Kor. won	782.70
Austrian sch.	10.555	Hung. forint	148.56	Norw. kroner	6.4845	Swed. kroner	6.6981
Brazil real	0.985	Indian rupee	34.21	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.17
Chinese yuan	8.3524	Indo. rupiah	2332.5	Polish zloty	2.62	Thai baht	25.33
Czech koruna	27.47	Irish £	0.6403	Port. escudo	154.15	Turkish lira	72536.
Danish krone	5.7977	Israeli shek.	3.1505	Russ. ruble	4912.0	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.396	Kuw. dinar	0.2994	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	456.00
Fin. markka	4.7055	Malay. ring.	2.515	Sing. $	1.4095		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5134	1.5130	1.5124	Japanese yen	108.11	107.64	107.21
Canadian dollar	1.3560	1.3565	1.3568	Swiss franc	1.2183	1.2145	1.2109
Deutsche mark	1.4980	1.4952	1.4925				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Hong Kong Notebook

Rail Company Takes to Road

International Herald Tribune

They've had their hair cut. Their new suits fit well. Guangshen Railway Co.'s top executives are ready to hit the road.

The latest and one of the largest initial public offerings of stock in a Chinese company to international investors, Guangshen Railway will begin presentations to potential buyers around the world in a three-week tour starting Monday in Tokyo.

The railway company operates a freight and passenger service between Guangdong province's capital, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen, just across the border from Hong Kong. It is largely free of debt and earns foreign currency from the joint operation of trains from Hong Kong to Guangzhou.

Aiming to buy more high-speed trains and increase capacity, the company hopes to raise between $400 and $500 million by selling a 30 percent stake in the company to foreign investors.

While Guangshen needs the money to meet expected growing traffic demand, Hong Kong's market for Chinese stocks, or so-called H-shares, needs a boost, too.

Global coordinator Bear, Stearns & Co. plans to pitch the offering at only a slight discount to the H-share index, roughly 10.6 times 1996 earnings.

But the company will be the only listed railway in Asia outside Japan and the first Chinese firm to simultaneously list its shares in Hong Kong and New York.

China Rule Chills Consumption

Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule is only 15 months away, and it is naturally influencing many business and investment decisions.

As some scattered empty shopfront windows and unseasonal sales signs indicate, consumer spending rates are down: local shoppers appear more interested in saving than spending money in uncertain times.

Private investment is down from previous years, too. The economy depends heavily on public investment in major infrastructure projects and on handling international trade with China to keep its growth intact.

But for those not worried about leaving town, there may not be a better time to buy a house or apartment, given the competition emerging between rival lending banks.

"The banks are aggressively going after the business," said Carmel Wellso, banking analyst with ING Barings, citing high liquidity and slack demand for other loans. Until the price-cutting began, most banks quoted a mortgage rate at 175 basis points over their best lending, or prime, rate.

But these days, some have cut their rates to margins only 75 points over the prime rate. Still, that is 3.85 percentage points above the local interbank rate.

Local Business Gets a Pep Talk

Hong Kong's local Chinese business community was out in force Friday as the Trade Development Council and The Better Hong Kong Foundation, a recently formed booster group, organized a seminar on Hong Kong's economic prospects.

Most of the big names from Hong Kong's property, banking, shipping and manufacturing sectors were on hand to hear China officials and local business leaders offer soothing comments about the future.

The message repeated time and time again was that little would change for businesses in Hong Kong, provided the transition went ahead without political difficulties.

But the message to journalists was different. Of the hundreds of people attending the conference, only news media personnel had to agree to a separate security vetting and identification checks, even though they had registered for the event in advance.

Apparently the media still posed a threat. Lu Ping, Beijing's official with responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, left the meeting after his keynote speech — without answering the many questions on local minds.

By Kevin Murphy



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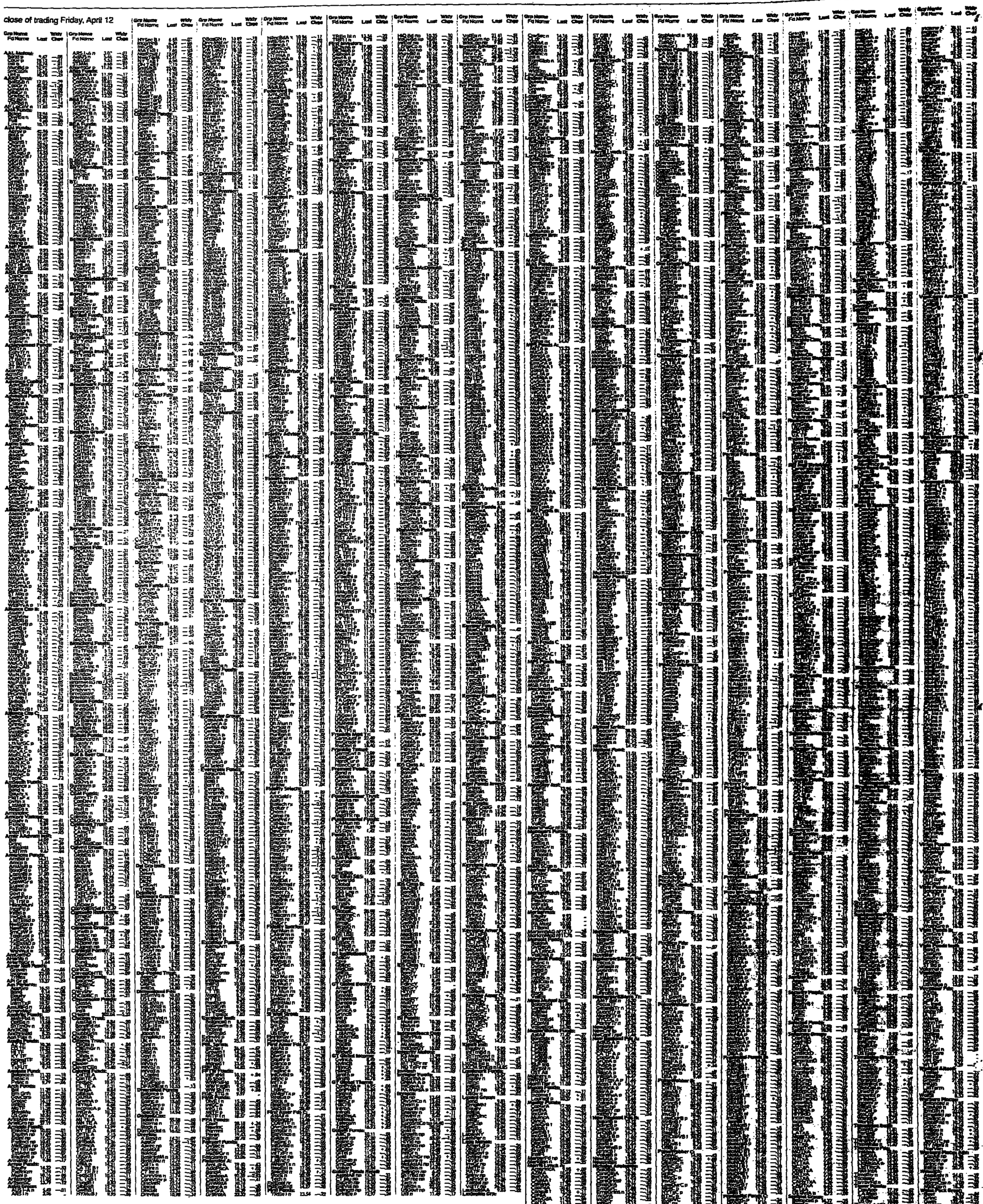


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close of trading Friday, April 12



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U.S. Suspends Thrifts' Asset Sales

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — Federal banking regulators have suspended the auction of remaining assets from the government's clean-up of the savings and loan industry.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Friday it had "identified irregularities involving expenses associated with the Resolution Trust Corp.'s auction program."

The RTC was the agency assigned to handle the savings and loan clean-up. It was disbanded at the end of 1995, and its remaining tasks and assets were shifted to the FDIC.

The RTC had about $12.7 billion in assets remaining from its sale of thrifts as of Sept. 30, 1995.

The FDIC said it temporarily suspended the auction Wednesday and referred the issue to the Office of the Inspector General on Thursday. In addition, the FDIC said it was conducting its own formal review of procedures the RTC used in its auctions.

FDIC officials declined to comment.

The RTC was created in 1989 to resolve a crisis that saw hundreds of U.S. savings and loans fail. It recovered almost $400 billion from asset sales, according to John Ryan, the former head of the defunct agency.

During the crisis, the federal government sold or closed 747 U.S. thrift institutions at a cost to taxpayers of about $140 billion.

The RTC closed its doors in December, and the FDIC was charged with getting rid of the thrift assets the RTC had not sold.

■ AT&T Considers Its Options

AT&T Capital Corp.'s board has authorized it to retain financial and legal advisers for a possible sale of AT&T Corp.'s 86 percent stake in the company, Bloomberg Business News reported from Morristown, New Jersey.

The company refused to identify the advisers.

"We have been monitoring the situation and now believe it may be appropriate to pursue an underwritten public offering of shares of Capital held by AT&T, while Capital continues explore private sale alternatives," AT&T said.

Archer Enters Talks on Price-Fixing Charges

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., fresh from settling a class-action lawsuit alleging price-fixing in animal feed supplements, has entered into substantive negotiations with the Justice Department to settle potential criminal charges of price-fixing, according to people involved in the case.

The talks with the government concern only the corporation's culpability for wrongdoing, these people said, and would not resolve any cases against individual executives who are being investigated by federal prosecutors.

The company and at least two executives have already been told by the government that they are likely to be indicted, people with knowledge of the matter said.

The negotiations come as the company agreed Friday to pay $25 million to settle one of the class-action lawsuits brought after the disclosure of the price-fixing investigations last year.

The push toward negotiation and settlement was said to have been driven by the company's outside directors, some of whom have expressed fear that aggressively fighting the cases could eventually prove devastating to the company.

Thomas Davies, a spokesman for Archer-Daniels, declined to comment, as did Scott Lassar, the first assistant U.S. attorney in Chicago, who is working on the case.

Overall, the talks with the government and the settlement of the civil suit appear to be part of a broader strategy by Archer-Daniels to push away the cloud that has hung over the company since June, when Archer-Daniels was served with the first criminal subpoenas in the investigation.

The inquiry emerged from evidence provided by Mark Whitacre, a former Archer-Daniels executive who worked as an informant for the government for more than two years while he was at the company.

The $25 million settlement with buyers of the animal feed supplement lysine is subject to approval by a federal judge.

Experts said that resolving civil litigation was an important first step toward settling any criminal case.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 15-19

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Tokyo:** U.S. President Bill Clinton visits Japan. From April 16-18. **Kobe, Japan:** Quadrilateral meeting of trade ministers from U.S., Japan, European Union and Canada. From April 19-21.	**Madrid:** Finance Ministry expected to publish figures on the central government's budget deficit in March. **Madrid:** Huarte SA's financial crisis talks continue to find a solution to possible bankruptcy.	**Coral Gables:** ING Barings hosts its annual Latin American investment conference. **Bogotá:** Stock exchange regulatory agency releases the totals for foreign investment in shares.
Monday April 15	**Taipei:** Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank, to post report on foreign exchange reserves at end of February 1995. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases March and fiscal year 1995 wholesale price index.	**The Hague:** EU Commission President Jacques Santer meets Wim Kok, the Dutch prime minister, to discuss job creation in Europe. **London:** March Producer Prices index released by the Office for National Statistics.	**Ottawa:** February's new motor vehicle sales report expected. **Toronto:** Canadian stock exchanges will switch to a decimal trading system. **Washington:** U.S. Agriculture Department reports on condition of U.S. winter wheat crop.
Tuesday April 16	**Manila:** Asian Development Bank hosts conference on financing urban infrastructure. **Tokyo:** Ministry of International Trade and Industry releases industrial production revision for February.	**Bern:** Federal Statistics Office expected to release producer and import price index for March. **Paris:** French balance of payments scheduled for release. **Rome:** Gross domestic product for fourth quarter of 1995 expected.	**Mexico City:** Mexico's central bank releases the nation's foreign-reserve levels. **New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases its weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 department, discount and chain stores in the United States.
Wednesday April 17	**Tokyo:** Leo Co. lists its shares on Japan's over-the-counter stock exchange.	**London:** Unemployment statistics for March and wage statistics for February expected. **Rome:** February industrial production figures expected.	**Mexico City:** Mexico's central bank releases the average interbank interest rate. **Washington:** Commerce Department reports March housing starts at 8:30 a.m. In February, starts rose 3.0 percent.
Thursday April 18	**Singapore:** Freight Links Express Holdings Ltd. holds special general meeting to consider rights offering. **Tokyo:** Ministry of Finance releases trade balance for March. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases money supply figures for March.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank central council meets to debate monetary policy with a press conference scheduled to follow. **London:** Retail price index for March released by the Office for National Statistics.	**Mexico City:** Statistics bureau releases March report on urban unemployment rate. **Washington:** Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Friday April 19	**Tokyo:** Federation of Electric Power Companies releases electricity use in March. **Tokyo:** Tohoku Enterprise Co. lists its shares on Japan's over-the-counter stock exchange.	**Copenhagen:** Danish March consumer prices for March expected. **London:** Machine tool orders for February released by the Office for National Statistics.	**Caracas:** Venezuela releases weekly international reserves and money supply figures. **Washington:** Federal Reserve releases its weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

SHORT COVER

ING and Jardine Rated the Best

HONG KONG (Bloomberg) — Institutional Investors magazine cited ING Barings and Jardine Fleming Securities as the best equity analysts in Asia, excluding Japan, the South China Morning Post reported.

The magazine included ING Barings' Hong Kong-based analyst Alan Butler-Henderson among the best analysts. The survey covered 13 countries, the paper reported Saturday.

Advanced Semiconductor Gains

TAIPEI (Bloomberg) — Advanced Semiconductor Engineering Inc. has announced a 49 percent increase in pretax profit in the first three months of 1996 amid rising global semiconductor demand.

Profit at Advanced Semiconductor and its subsidiaries climbed to 550.1 million Taiwan dollars ($20.2 million) from 370.3 million dollars a year earlier, the company said Saturday.

Consolidated sales between January and March rose 46 percent, to 4.5 billion dollars.

Freeport Copper and Tribe Set Pact

JAKARTA (AP) — Executives at a U.S.-owned copper mine hit by rioting last month have agreed to tighten environmental safeguards and share some profits with a local tribe, a tribal spokesman has said.

James Moffet, chairman of Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc. of New Orleans and 40 Irian Jaya tribal leaders reached the accord Saturday after an hourlong meeting, said Tom Benal of the Lemasa Institute, a human rights group that negotiated for the tribesmen.

Business Day Stake Sold

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — New Straits Times Press Bhd. has bought a 25 percent stake in Business Day Co. of Thailand for 52.5 million baht ($2.06 million), according to Singapore Press Holdings Ltd.

The Malaysian newspaper publisher bought 350,000 new shares in Business Day at 150 baht a share. A group of Thai investors also bought 50,001 new shares in Business Day for 5 million baht, or 100 baht a share. The group now owns 50 percent of the company, compared with 65 percent before the share sale.

New Board for Norilsk Nickel

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Russia has dismissed Anatoly Filatov as director general of Norilsk Nickel and formed a new board of directors for the mining company, according to the Interfax news agency.

Norilsk Nickel, whose partial privatization caused a furor last year, will now be headed by the deputy chairman of the State Metallurgy Committee, Vsevolod Generalov.

The government resolution ordering the change called for the company to "safeguard the state's interests."

Last November, Oneximbank bought 38 percent of the Norilsk shares in exchange for granting the government a $170.1 million loan. The deal, part of a controversial shares-for-loans plan, was challenged by Norilsk, although the protest was turned down in February by the Moscow arbitration court. *(AFP, Knight-Ridder)*

Venezuela to Get $2.5 Billion Loan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARACAS — Venezuela plans to sign an agreement Thursday for $2.5 billion in emergency loans with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to help finance economic reform, officials announced.

Negotiations for an IMF loan began in October.

"The agreement will be signed," a spokeswoman at the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington, said Friday.

Luis Raúl Matos Azocar, Venezuelan finance minister, Michel Camdessus, IMF president, James Wolfensohn, World Bank president, and Enrique Iglesias, Inter-American Development Bank president, will hold a press conference at the Venezuelan embassy in Washington at the time of the signing, an embassy spokeswoman said.

But the IMF and the Venezuela's Finance Ministry declined to comment.

Julie Dykstra, a Bear, Stearns & Co. analyst, said, "I would expect them to sign a letter of intent."

Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States Pedro Luis Echeverria said in a radio interview that there would be an agreement, but he denied it would be signed Thursday, as his embassy officials said.

Venezuelan and IMF officials said last month that negotiations for an agreement were on track.

The talks had faltered on the government's unwillingness to raise gasoline prices, reform taxes and meet IMF demands to reduce the budget deficit.

But chances for success improved this week when the government announced it would lift exchange controls, devalue the currency, allow interest rates to rise and increase the domestic price of gasoline, analysts said.

Venezuela's willingness to abide by an IMF agreement remains in doubt, analysts said. The country had reached an agreement with the IMF in 1989, but the accord was never fully implemented. Plans for an increase in the domestic price of gasoline led to riots that left hundreds dead and blunted the government's IMF-sanctioned reforms.

High world prices for oil, Venezuela's leading export, "will make it easier for them to make it look like they're following any agreement," said Frank Freisinger, an economist with the Economist Intelligence Unit. "Higher oil prices and a devaluation will enable them to close the fiscal deficit. But the structural problems will remain unless they take steps to correct them" by raising gasoline prices, for example.

The IMF is expected to pay especially close attention to the country's fiscal deficit. The government said the deficit would amount to about 2 percent of gross domestic product this year, 1 percent in 1997, and be eliminated in 1998. The narrowing is expected to be achieved by raising taxes and cutting spending, officials said.

Separately, the International Monetary Fund said Friday it had approved a $1.04 billion loan for Argentina to help revive the country's economy.

The 21-month "stand-by" credit will be used to back up a reform plan aimed at spurring growth while keeping a lid on inflation, it said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Sandvik Buys 26% Stake in Tampella Corp.

Reuters

HELSINKI — Sandvik AB of Sweden has bought a 26 percent stake in Tampella Corp. of Finland from Kvaerner A/S of Norway for an undisclosed cash amount, Tampella said during the weekend.

But Kvaerner said Saturday it had sold its stake in the Finnish metal and forestry products company for 540 million Norwegian kroner ($83.3 million), giving it a gain of 167 million kroner.

Tampella said the purchase makes the Swedish industrial company the biggest owner in Tampella.

On Wednesday, Svedala AB of Sweden had offered to merge with Tampella in a stock swap worth 1.8 billion Swedish kronor ($269.05 million).

Jouko Jaakkola, Tampella's chief executive, welcomed Sandvik's move, saying it reflected "a positive effect on the already good cooperation between us."

VERONA: *EU Ministers Decide Currency Grid*

Continued from Page 13

sage to financial markets about the willingness to preserve exchange-rate stability in Europe and to extend monetary union as quickly as possible to all EU countries that want to join.

The new mechanism, which EU countries would be encouraged but not obliged to join, would maintain current broad fluctuation bands of plus or minus 15 percent to avoid setting easy targets for currency speculators, officials said.

But it would allow countries to peg their currencies more closely to the Euro if they keep inflation and deficits under strict control.

There would be limits to the European central bank's intervention in defense of exchange-rate limits, and the central bank president would have the power to initiate negotiations to realign currencies.

Those features, advocated strongly by the Bundesbank, are designed to prevent a repeat of the collapse of Europe's old currency grid in 1992, when Britain and Italy held out against a realignment until their currency reserves were exhausted.

Even Britain's differences with its partners over the mechanism were less than they appeared.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke said Britain would not participate in the mechanism even though it intended to keep its options open on joining monetary union.

While most EU officials stressed that two-years' participation in the mechanism was a key Maastricht treaty requirement for joining monetary union, Eddie George, the governor of the Bank of England, dismissed the idea that Britain would be denied entry if it met the Maastricht budget and inflation criteria and kept the pound steady.

Many EU officials agreed, saying Britain's commitment to a stable pound was more important that its refusal to reenter an EU currency grid.

Finance ministers and central bankers also agreed to strengthen budgetary discipline. Although they stopped short of Mr. Waigel's demand for swift, automatic sanctions for any country exceeding the 3 percent limit, they agreed to explore ways to speed up the penalties spelled out in the Maastricht treaty and to seek a medium-term budget target of "near balance."

Ministers instructed the European Monetary Institute and the EU monetary committee to present detailed reports on the exchange-rate and budget regimes to EU leaders at their summit meeting June 21-22 in Florence.

They hope to reach final accords by December.

"If you believe that monetary union is a gradual process and not a big bang, then Verona is a big step forward," said Mario Draghi, the director-general of the Italian Treasury.

WOW: *New On-Line Service Aims for Simplicity*

Continued from Page 13

The first month is free — not the first 10 hours of the month, but the whole month. Its monthly fee of $17.95 after the first 30 days is not timed, either — it's for unlimited access, including Internet connections. No clock watching.

Wow! comes only on CD-ROM — no floppies, no Internet downloads. It requires a PC running Windows 95 (a Macintosh version is due in autumn). It takes from 12 megabytes to 40 megabytes of space on a hard disk.

These prerequisites mean that only people getting today's or tomorrow's midlevel or higher PCs — 500-megabyte-plus hard drives, 28.8 kilobits-per-second modems, at least double-speed CD-ROM drives. Windows 95 — will even be able to run it.

Wow! offers two versions of itself, with a third coming this summer: adult and young kids now, the teen version later. It will not be possible to jump from one version to the other, allowing a parent to have a lot of control over access on the kids' version, including the ability to preview their mail.

The adult version of Wow! is not really made for people who have spent much time online already. It will look overly simple to them. Veterans also will miss individualized options and preferences: You cannot set it up so you don't have to enter your password each time; you cannot load pages from the World Wide Web with text only, skipping the graphics; and you cannot sign on from any PC that has the software. You can get on Wow! only from the machine that has your registration, but the company says it will change that soon.

IHT Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

A Kirch Is Said To Cut TV Stake

Reuters

HAMBURG, Germany — Thomas Kirch, son of media executive Leo Kirch, will cut his stake in Pro Sieben Television AG in preparation for the launch of a Kirch Group 50-channel digital television venture, according to an article to be published Monday in the magazine Der Spiegel.

Mr. Kirch will reduce his stake to 9.9 percent from 24.5 percent when Pro Sieben goes public next year, Der Spiegel reported. Under new media rules, holdings of under 10 percent would not count toward the 30 percent viewing audience limit for one owner.

Pro Sieben denied the report. A Kirch spokesman was not available to comment.

BusinessWeek

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Herald Tribune

CANON INC.

Notice has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of DIVIDEND of Yen 6.25 per share for the six months period ended 31st December 1995. Holders of EUROPEAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS TO BEARER (SHARE EDR's) wishing to claim the dividend in respect of the shares represented by their SHARE EDR's should present Coupon No. 70 at the office of HILL SAMUEL BANK LTD. 45 CHISWELL STREET, LONDON EC1Y 4SP, where forms of claim are available, or BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG 2 BOULEVARD ROYAL LUXEMBOURG

Payment will be made in U.S. Dollars at the Tokyo exchange rate two days after the Shareholders' Japanese Withholding Tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the gross amount of the dividend except in the case of holders resident in the following countries:

Belgium	Malaysia
Canada	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Singapore
France	Spain
Germany	Switzerland
Ireland	United Kingdom
Italy	United States of America

Payment will be made in U.S. Dollars at the Tokyo exchange rate two days after the Shareholders' Japanese Withholding Tax at the reduced rate of 15% in respect of the above countries (and through a declaration of residence required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration of residence of holders resident in the United States must be in the form required by the Internal Revenue Service of that country and for holders of all other countries a certificate of residence must be forwarded giving the name and address of the Revenue Office to which EDR holders and agents in that country pay tax. Tax is not payable by the Tax Convention between Japan and the Republic of Korea on EDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will be subject to Japanese withholding tax at the rate of 15% and not 20%. Claims for refund of withholding tax must be made to the Japanese Tax Authorities within five years of the dividend payment date.

Payment will be made on 15th May 1996 subject to receipt of the above requirements by the Depositary Bank. Holders of EDR's should present Coupon No. 70 at the office of HILL SAMUEL BANK LTD. 45 CHISWELL STREET, LONDON EC1Y 4SP, where forms of claim are available OR:

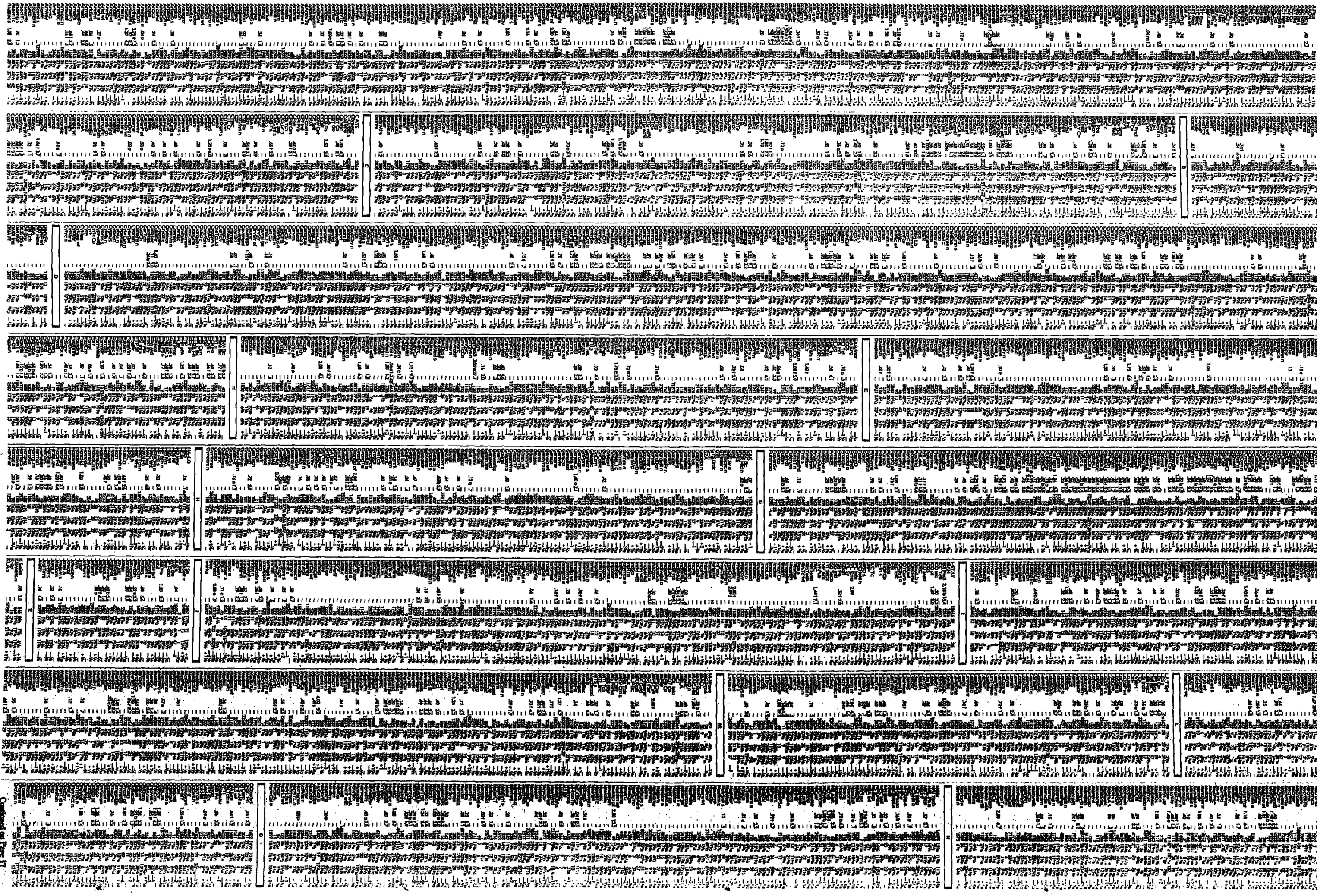
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares
trading week ended Friday,
April 12

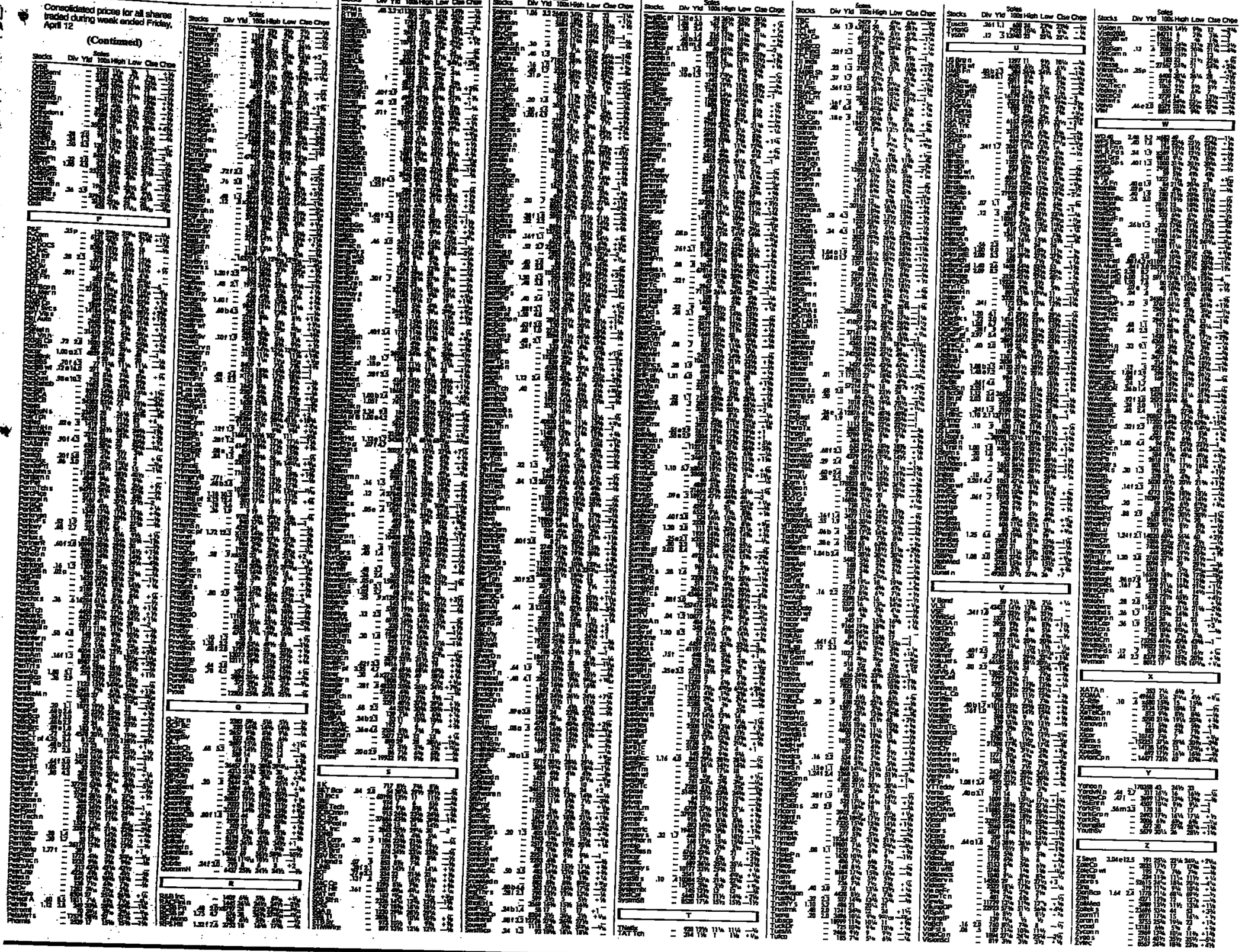


Continued on Page 17

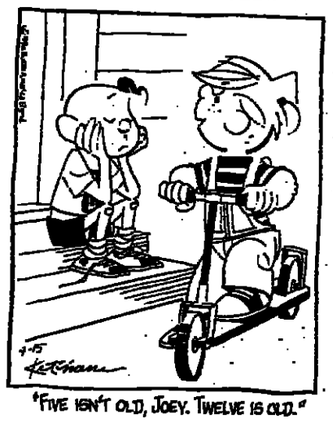
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 12

(Continued)



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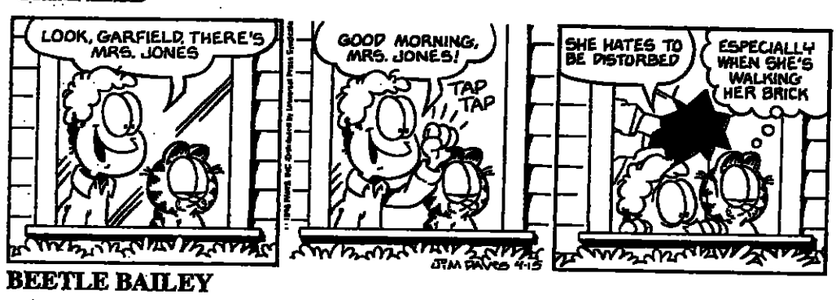


"FIVE ISN'T OLD, JOEY. TWELVE IS OLD."

PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY

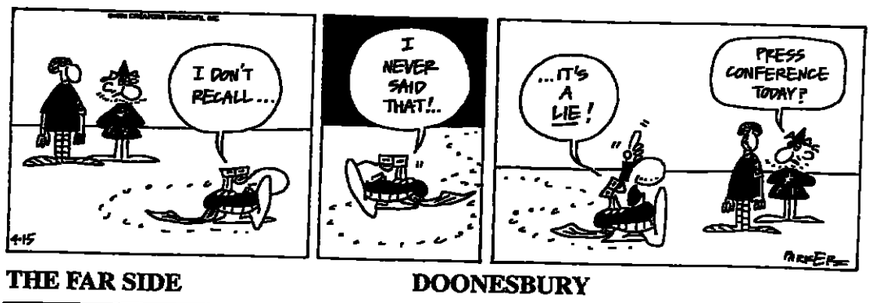


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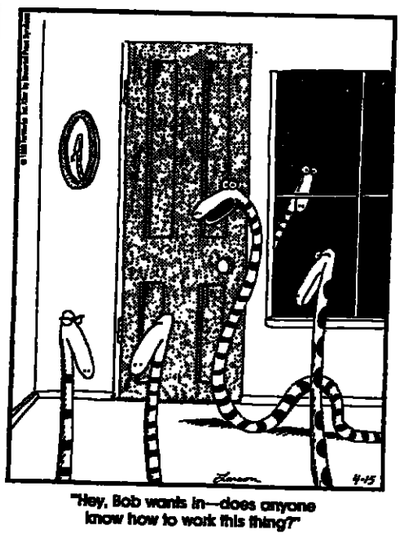


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THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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DEEKY

CARILA

QUESMO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ____ OF THE ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PIANO DUNCE MISHAP GENTRY
Answer: How a creamy chocolate cake looks to a dieter "APPE-TEASING"

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Sampras Regains No. 1 Rank Following Victory Over Chang

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Pete Sampras, the top seed, defeated Michael Chang, the defending champion, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, Sunday in the final of the Salem Open tennis tournament and regained his world No. 1 ranking.

Sampras took over the No. 1 spot from Thomas Muster of Austria, even though Muster won his final Sunday at the Estoril tournament in Portugal, defeating Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

On the clay courts of the Estadio Nacional, Muster notched up his 37th career title, his 35th on clay.

But the 28-year-old Austrian lost 359 points from the ATP computer list while Sampras gained 150 bonus points in Hong Kong, where, unlike Muster, he had no points to defend.

Sampras, the three-time Wimbledon champion, said he was not too concerned about rankings. "I think winning the tournament is more important for me," he said. "We played a very high level of tennis for most of the match and it felt really good beating Chang in Hong Kong.

"You know that the Hong Kong fans are rooting for him," Sampras added. "But you expect it here and you just have to shut it out.

However, Sampras said he intended to hold on to his top spot: "It's nice to get the ranking here and I am going to Tokyo where hopefully I can hang on to it. But as I have said before, it is the rankings at the end of the year that count." Sampras earned $43,000 for the victory.

Chang, who collected $25,300 as the runner-up, had been hoping to win the Hong Kong title for a third straight year. "I realize that I played the best player in the world and that I have got the capabilities of beating him," said Chang. "I think a lot of the other top players feel that I am not that far way."

Sampras, trying to attack Chang's second serve, broke the Chinese-American in the fifth game to win the first set, but Chang came back in the second set, breaking in the sixth game.

Sampras won the match with a break in the final game of the third set, outdueling Chang at the net with some quick-reaction shots.

Muster, in his defense of the Estoril title, had suffered from nagging injuries, and none of his matches leading up to the final had been easy.

Gaudenzi, ranked 36th in the world, went into the final with heightened confidence after playing better than he expected. But he was also worn down by Davis Cup play last weekend.

• Top-seeded Thomas Enqvist of Sweden overpowered the third seed, Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 6-2, 7-6, (7-3), Sunday to win the Indian Open Tennis Championship.

Black and his doubles partner, Sandon Stolle of Australia, also lost the doubles final to two other Swedes, Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

■ Pierce vs. Spirlea in Final

Mary Pierce and No. 8 seed Irina Spirlea posted straight-set semifinal upsets to earn the right to meet in the final of the Bausch and Lomb Championships on Sunday in Amelia Island, Florida.

Spirlea's 6-1, 7-5, victory over Arantxa Sánchez Vicario foiled the No. 3 player's shot at a third Bausch & Lomb victory. In the other semifinal match, Pierce continued a comeback with a 6-2, 6-4 defeat of Mary Joe Fernandez.

Spirlea captured the first set in 16 minutes and opened a 4-1 lead in the second after breaking Sánchez Vicario's serve five times in six tries. "I tried not to think about the score and how much in command I was," said Spirlea, who is guaranteed to jump four spots from her current No. 22 world ranking when the new list comes out Monday. "You can't do that, especially against a good player like Arantxa."

Sánchez Vicario was having problems overcoming tightness in her shoulders and required medical treatment in the second set. "When I was down 4-1, I just thought I'd go all out and give it everything I had," Sánchez Vicario said. "My shoulder was bothering me some out there, but that's not the reason I lost today. Irina just played very well, hit all winners in that first set and opened up a big lead in the second set."



Bob Collet/Reuters

Newcastle's Les Ferdinand, left, who scored the game's only goal Sunday, battling Aston Villa's Ian Taylor.

Newcastle Closing In on Manchester

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Newcastle United rekindled its chances of becoming the English soccer champion for the first time in 69 years Sunday when a header by Les Ferdinand gave the team a 1-0 home victory over Aston Villa.

The triumph moved Newcastle to within three points of league-leading Manchester United, which was shocked by Southampton, 3-1, on Saturday.

The winning goal came after 64 minutes when Peter Beardsley's accurate cross from the right was powerfully headed home from close range by Ferdinand, who met the ball before Villa's goalkeeper, Mark Bosnich, could reach it. It was Ferdinand's 28th goal of the season.

In Rome, Christian Panucci took AC Milan to the brink of its fourth Italian title in five years on Sunday, scoring the only goal of the game in Milan's 1-0 victory over Napoli.

Panucci met Roberto Baggio's 13th minute corner with a fierce header from the edge of the six-yard box to settle a match dominated by Milan. With just four games remaining, Milan is nine points ahead of its nearest rival, Juventus, which was beaten, 3-0, by Sampdoria on Saturday. Milan could claim the title when it meets struggling Torino this week.

Third-place Fiorentina slipped to its second-consecutive defeat, losing 1-0 at Udinese, where Paolo Poggi took advantage of a rare lapse by Fiorentina's

EUROPEAN SOCCER

goalkeeper, Francesco Toldo. Milan leads Serie A with 66 points from 30 matches, while Juventus has 57 points and Fiorentina 53.

Meanwhile, Marco Branca took his tally for the season to 20 with a hat trick as fourth-place Inter thrashed Padova, 8-2, at San Siro, and a superb shot from Diego Fuser set Lazio on the way to a 2-1 victory over Parma.

Lazio's arch-rival, Roma, slipped to seventh place after losing, 2-1, at Vicenza, where its strikers, Daniel Fonseca and Marco Delvecchio, were sent off.

At the other end of the standings, Serie A's top scorer, Igor Protti, single-handedly kept up Bari's slender hopes of staying alive, scoring his 21st and 22nd goals of the season in a 2-1 victory over Cremonese. Torino was beaten, 1-0, by Piacenza, for whom Giampietro Piovani scored the winner.

In a game played on Saturday:

Marseille missed a shot at the French Cup final when they lost on penalties to Auxerre, the French league leader.

Auxerre, outplayed by the surprisingly crisp Marseille team, won 3-1 in the shoot-out after an overtime period that ended with the score tied, 1-1.

Auxerre took the lead in the 118th minute, but with just seconds to go before the final whistle, Marseille was awarded a penalty. Bernard Ferrer, the brother-in-law of Eric Cantona, converted to give the 28,000 home fans reason to believe Marseille could still reach next month's final at the Parc des Princes.

But Marseille met disaster in the penalty shoot-out. Nenad Bjekovic fired Marseille's second shot over the bar, Jean-Christophe Marquet hit the bar with the next one and then the Irish striker, Tony Cascarino, saw his spot kick saved by Auxerre's goalkeeper, Lionel Charbonnier. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Kirsten's 106 Lifts South Africa Over India

Reuters

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — A century by Gary Kirsten plus 90 from Hansie Cronje helped South Africa defeat India by 80 runs in their Sharjah Cup one-day match Sunday.

It was South Africa's second successive victory following their 143-run victory Saturday over Pakistan in the three-nation tournament. The two top teams are to meet in the final on Friday.

South Africa, batting first after winning the toss in the 100th international staged here, stuttered early in their innings, losing three wickets for 56 runs in the first 10 overs.

But Kirsten and Cronje kept cool and produced a match-winning stand of 154 from only 166 balls. Kirsten, dropped by Sanjay Manjrekar on 81, went on to score his fourth century in 43 one-day internationals. His polished 106 off 116 balls contained nine fours while Cronje's hurricane 90 off 82 balls included four fours and three sixes, all of the latter off the left-arm spinner Venkatapathy Raju.

Jonty Rhodes (23 off 33 balls) and Daryll Cullinan (28 off 33 balls) chipped in as South Africa went on to pile up 288 for six in its 50 overs. India needed to score at the rate of 5.75 an over, but their innings fell apart in the face of the accurate South African attack and by the 14th over they were reduced to 62 for four.

Sanjay Manjrekar was the top scorer with 53 from 80 balls with three fours and a six after India's top batsman, Sachin Tendulkar, was out for only two.

• Sri Lanka, the world champion, beat the West Indies by 35 runs Saturday in a limited-overs international at Queen's Park in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Agence France-Presse reported.

Choosing to bat on a lifeless field, Sri Lanka fell away after a purposeful beginning to be dismissed for 251 of 48.3 overs. But West Indies could not maintain the required scoring rate and was 216 for nine when the quota overs had been completed in a match played as part of centenary celebrations at the Queen's Park club.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	9	1	.900	—
New York	5	4	.555	3½
Detroit	6	6	.500	4
Toronto	5	5	.500	4
Boston	2	8	.200	7
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	4	5	.444	—
Chicago	4	6	.400	½
Kansas City	4	6	.400	½
Minnesota	4	6	.400	½
Milwaukee	3	6	.333	1
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	8	2	.800	—
Seattle	7	4	.636	1½
California	5	5	.500	3
Oakland	4	6	.400	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	7	4	.636	—
Philadelphia	5	5	.500	½
Atlanta	5	7	.417	2½
Florida	4	8	.333	3½
New York	3	7	.300	3½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	6	5	.545	—
Chicago	5	5	.500	½
Cincinnati	5	5	.500	½
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500	½
Houston	5	6	.455	1
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	8	3	.727	—
San Francisco	7	4	.636	1
Colorado	5	5	.500	2½
Los Angeles	6	7	.462	3

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 010 012 300—7 15 0
Chicago 001 000 001—2 6 1
Reyes, Briscoe (7), Groom (9) and Steinbach; A.Fernandez, Keyser (7) and Karkovice. W—Reyes, 1-2. L—A. Fernandez, 1-1. HRs—Oakland, Berroa (4), Plantier (3). Chicago, Phillips (3).

Cleveland 010 200 000—3 9 1
Boston 000 001 000—1 5 1
Nagy, Mesa (9) and S. Alomar; Sele, Pennington (6), Belinda (7), Stanton (7), Slocumb (9) and Stanley. W—Nagy, 2-0. L—Sele, 0-1. Sv—Mesa (2).

Minnesota 000 100 001—2 2 0
Baltimore 000 003 00x—3 7 0
Robertson, Naulty (8) and G. Myers; Mussina and Hoiles. W—Mussina, 3-0. L—Robertson, 0-3. HRs—Minnesota, Knoblauch (1), Stahoviak (2). Baltimore, R. Palmeiro (3).

Kansas City 010 200 010—4 8 1
Milwaukee 001 000 000—1 4 1
Appier, Pichardo (7), Montgomery (9) and Fasano; Bones, Wickander (8) and Matheny. W—Appier, 1-1. L—Bones, 0-2. Sv—Montgomery (1). HRs—Kansas City, Hamelin (1). Milwaukee, Vina (1).

Texas 000 000 102—3 5 2
New York 003 100 00x—4 6 1
K.Hill, Cook (7), Whiteside (8) and I. Rodriguez; Cone, J. Nelson (8), Wetteland (9) and Girardi. W—Cone, 2-0. L—K. Hill, 2-1. Sv—Wetteland (1). HRs—Texas, Palmer (1). New York, Sierra (2).

California 001 002 200—5 4 0
Detroit 020 011 000—4 9 1
Finley, James (7), Percival (9) and Slaught, Fabregas (9); Lira, R.Lewis (7), M. Myers (7), R. Veres (9) and Flaherty. W—Finley, 2-1. L—Lira, 1-2. Sv—Percival (3). HRs—California, Edmonds (4), C. Davis (2). Detroit, M. Lewis (1), Fielder (5).

Seattle 301 010 400—9 13 1
Toronto 000 020 112—4 11 0
Hitchcock, Carmona (7), Ayala (8) and D. Wilson; Quantrill, Carrara (6), Risley (8) and O'Brien. W—Hitchcock, 3-0. L—Quantrill, 0-2. HRs—Sea., Griffey Jr 2 (5), E. Martinez (1), Buhner (2). Tor., Olerud (3), Sprague (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 010 000 000—1 10 1
San Francisco 000 210 01x—4 6 0
Navarro, Myers (8) and Servais; M.Leiter, Gardner (7), Beck (9) and Decker. W—M. Leiter, 1-1. L—Navarro, 0-2. Sv—Beck (2). HR—San Francisco, Bonds (3).

Montreal 000 412 040—13 14 0
Pittsburgh 000 100 210—3 6 3
Rueter, Dyer (7), Daal (7), Scott (8) and D. Fletcher, Spehr (8); Darwin, Hancock (6), Christiansen (8) and Kendall. W—Rueter, 1-1. L—Darwin, 1-1. HRs—Montreal, Alou (2), H. Rodriguez (3).

Philadelphia 000 001 000—1 4 1
St. Louis 100 100 04x—6 12 1
MkWilliams, Borland (7), Leiper (8) and Santiago; Urbani, Bailey (6), Mathews (8), Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (9) and Borders. W—Urbani, 1-0. L—MkWilliams, 0-1. HRs—St. Louis, Lankford 2 (3).

Houston 021 010 030 3—10 12 1
Cincinnati 000 006 001 1—8 12 2
Swindell, A.Young (6), Morman (8), To.Jones (9), Tabak (10) and Wilkins; Salkeld, Pugh (6), J.Brantley (8), Moore (10), J.Oliver and Taubensee (10). W—To.Jones, 2-0. L—Moore, 0-1. Sv—Tabaka (1). HRs—Cincinnati, Branson (2). Houston, Biggio (1), Bagwell (4), Miller (1).

New York 100 001 003—5 9 0
Colorado 000 013 11x—6 11 0
M.Clark, DiPoto (8) and Hundley; Freeman, S. Reed (7), M. Munoz (8), B. Ruffin (9), Leskanic (9) and Je.Reed. W—Freeman, 1-1. L—M. Clark, 0-2. Sv—Leskanic (2). HRs—New York, Gilkey (3). Colorado, L. Walker (3), Galarraga (3).

Florida 110 100 000—3 9 0
Los Angeles 000 000 010—1 2 0
Burkett and C. Johnson; Valdes, Eischen (8), Radinsky (9) and Piazza. W—Burkett, 1-1. L—Valdes, 0-1. HRs—Florida, Sheffield 2 (4), Colbrunn (2). L.A., Mondesi (2).

Atlanta 014 000 000—5 9 1
San Diego 200 001 000—3 9 0
Schmidt, Wade (7), McMichael (8), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; Bergman, Tl.Worrell (3), Blair (8) and B. Johnson, Ausmus (9). W—Schmidt, 2-0. L—Bergman, 1-1. Sv—Wohlers (2). HR—Atl., Klesko (5).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 420 002 310—14 12 0
Toronto 012 000 000—3 4 1
Bosio, Wells (6), Carmona (9) and Wilson, Marzano (8); Ware, Castillo (2), Bohanon (6), Crabtree (9) and Martinez. W—Bosio, 1-0. L—Ware, 0-1. HRs—Seattle, Wilson (4). Toronto, Delgado (3), Brito (1).

Cleveland 111 123 005—14 14 1
Boston 000 001 100—2 9 4
Martinez, Poole (7), Plunk (8), Shuey (9) and Pena; Moyer, Doherty (6), Pennington (9) and Stanley. W—Martinez, 2-1. L—Moyer, 1-1. HRs—Cleveland, Vizquel (1), Thome (1), Belle (5). Boston, Canseco (3), O'Leary (1).

California 001 200 101—5 11 1
Detroit 000 304 02x—9 13 0
Sanderson, Eichhorn (4), Springer (8) and Fabregas, Slaught (8); Sodowsky, Keagle (6), Myers (7), Williams (9) and Parent. W—Keagle, 3-0. L—Sanderson, 0-1. HRs—Detroit, Fielder (6), Nieves (3), Marent (2).

Kansas City 000 030 000—3 7 0
Milwaukee 010 100 000—2 7 0
Gubicza, Magnante (7), Montgomery (8) and Fasano; Sparks, Lloyd (9) and Levis. W—Gubicza, 1-2. L—Sparks, 0-2. Sv—Montgomery (2). HRs—Kansas City, Tucker (1). Milwaukee, Vaughn (5).

Minnesota 200 030 000—5 11 0
Baltimore 100 021 021—7 13 0
Hawkins, Guardado (6), Mahomes (8) and Durant; Mercker, McDowell (5), Orosco (8), Benitez (8) and Zaun. W—Benitez, 1-0. L—Mahomes, 1-1. HRs—Baltimore, Surhoff (3), Anderson (3).

Texas 000 223 012—10 14 1
New York 210 002 010—6 11 1
Pavlik, Heredia (6), Vosberg (8) and Valle, Rodriguez (9); Gooden, Rivera (6), Howe (8), Wickman (9) and Girardi. W—Pavlik, 3-0. L—Gooden, 0-2. Sv—Vosberg (3). HR—New York, Leyritz (1).

Oakland 000 000 500 000—5 9 0
Chicago 001 100 003 001—6 10 0
(12 innings)
Prieto, Mohler (7), Corsi (9), Wengert (11) and Steinbach, Williams (12); Alvarez, Magrane (6), Simas (7), Hernandez (9), Karchner (12) and Karkovice. W—Karchner, 1-0. L—Wengert, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Munoz (1). Chicago, Baines (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 000 021—3 10 2
Pittsburgh 012 220 13x—9 12 0
Fassero, Manuel (5), Daal (7), Veres (8) and Fletcher, Webster (8); Wagner, Lieber (8), Plesac (8), Miceli (9) and Kendall. W—Wagner, 2-0. L—Fassero, 1-2. HRs—Montreal, White (2), Obando (2). Pittsburgh, Garcia (2), King (4), Bell (2), Johnson (1).

Philadelphia 000 100 210—4 8 0
St. Louis 002 000 000—2 11 0
Hunter, Springer (7), Bottalico (9) and Lieberthal; Stottlemyre, Parrett (6), Fossas (7), Bailey (8), Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (9) and Sheaffer. W—Hunter, 1-1. L—Fossas, 0-2. Sv—Bottalico (4). HR—St. Louis, Bell (1).

Chicago 100 100 000 0—2 3 0
San Francisco 100 100 000 1—3 10 0
F.Castillo, B. Patterson (8), T. Adams (8), Myers (10) and Servais; VanLandingham, Creek (9), Juden (10) and Decker. W—Juden, 2-0. L—Myers, 0-1.

Atlanta 000 000 200—2 8 1
San Diego 101 040 00x—6 11 0
Glavine, Wade (6), Thobe (7) and J. Lopez; Hamilton, Bochtler (7) and Ausmus. W—Hamilton, 3-0. L—Glavine, 1-2. Sv—Bochtler (1). HR—Atlanta, Klesko (6).

Florida 001 000 000—1 3 0
Los Angeles 001 200 00x—3 3 0
Hammond, A. Pena (8) and C. Johnson; Nomo and Piazza. W—Nomo, 2-1. L—Hammond, 0-2. HRs—Florida, Veras (1). Los Angeles, Mondesi (3), Ashley (3).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yokohama	6	2	0	.750	—
Chunichi	5	4	0	.556	1½
Hiroshima	4	4	0	.500	2
Yakult	4	4	0	.500	2
Yomiuri	3	5	0	.375	3
Hanshin	3	6	0	.333	3½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 5, Hanshin 2
Yakult 9, Chunichi 5
Yokohama 6, Yomiuri 5

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yokohama 7, Yomiuri 1
Yakult 9, Chunichi 4
Hanshin 5, Hiroshima 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	7	3	0	.700	—
Kintetsu	7	4	0	.636	½
Orix	8	5	0	.615	½
Daiei	5	7	0	.417	3
Lotte	5	8	0	.385	3½
Seibu	4	9	0	.308	4½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Seibu 5, Orix 2
Nippon Ham 2, Lotte 1
Kintetsu 4, Daiei 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Nippon Ham 4, Lotte 3, 10 innings
Daiei 3, Kintetsu 2
Orix 2, Seibu 1, 11 innings

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Orlando	56	21	.727	—
x-New York	45	33	.577	11½
Miami	40	38	.513	16½
Washington	38	39	.494	18
Boston	31	47	.397	25½
New Jersey	29	48	.377	27
Philadelphia	16	62	.205	40½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
z-Chicago	68	9	.883	—
x-Indiana	49	29	.628	19½
Cleveland	44	33	.571	24
Detroit	43	34	.558	25
Atlanta	43	34	.558	25
Charlotte	39	38	.506	29
Milwaukee	23	54	.299	45
Toronto	20	57	.260	48

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-San Antonio	57	21	.731	—
x-Utah	52	26	.667	5
x-Houston	46	32	.590	11
Denver	33	44	.429	23½
Minnesota	26	52	.333	31
Dallas	24	54	.308	33
Vancouver	13	64	.169	43½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
y-Seattle	61	17	.782	—
x-L.A. Lakers	49	28	.636	11½
x-Portland	41	36	.532	19½
x-Phoenix	39	38	.506	21½
Sacramento	35	42	.455	25½
Golden State	34	44	.436	27
L.A. Clippers	29	49	.372	32

x-clinched playoff spot
y-clinched division
z-won conference title

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 26 27 26 29—108
Boston 33 38 25 38—136
T: Murray 8-16 6-9 22; Earl 13-23 14-19 40. B: Fox 8-13 3-4 22; Minor 7-13 7-9 21; Barros 8-16 2-2 24. Rebounds—Toronto 58 (Earl 12), Boston 51 (Lister 8). Assists—Toronto 23 (King 6), Boston 28 (Wesley 11).

Minnesota 24 28 22 32—106
Washington 38 25 22 31—116
M: Long 10-15 1-2 21; Porter 6-11 4-4 17. W: Howard 9-19 8-10 26; B.Price 7-8 4-4 22. Rebounds—Minnesota 54 (Garnett 14). Washington 36 (Howard 10). Assists—Minnesota 21 (Webb 6), Washington 21 (Howard, Legler, B.Price 5).

Milwaukee 23 22 33 19— 97
Atlanta 28 31 15 30—104
M: Baker 10-14 6-8 26; Newman 10-17 2-2 24; Douglas 9-13 2-4 21. A: Long 7-15 3-4 18; Blaylock 9-16 5-7 25. Rebounds—Milwaukee 43 (Baker 10), Atlanta 52 (Long, Laettner 12). Assists—Milwaukee 16 (Douglas 6), Atlanta 21 (Blaylock 6).

Indiana 34 31 32 14—111
Orlando 27 28 26 20—101
I: Smits 10-22 4-5 24; Miller 10-21 3-3 29. O: Scott 6-11 3-3 19; O'Neal 16-28 1-5 33. Rebounds—Indiana 60 (D.Davis 20), Orlando 41 (O'Neal 11). Assists—Indiana 27 (Jackson 8), Orlando 18 (Hardaway 5).

Philadelphia 21 16 22 23— 82
Chicago 20 29 35 28—112
P: Alston 6-11 3-4 15; Maxwell 7-17 3-7 18. C: Kukoc 8-15 3-3 22; Jordan 10-16 1-1 23. Rebounds—Philadelphia 42 (Weatherspoon 8), Chicago 43 (Rodman 16). Assists—Philadelphia 17 (Maxwell 6), Chicago 28 (Pippen 6).

Sacramento 26 25 22 25— 98
Vancouver 21 32 27 19— 99
S: Grant 8-14 3-5 19; Marciulionis 9-13 3-3 22. V: Reeves 9-15 2-3 20; Murdock 6-8 1-2 13. Rebounds—Sacramento 45 (Polynice 9), Vancouver 42 (Amaya 13). Assists—Sacramento 16 (Edney 6), Vancouver 27 (Murdock 8).

Golden State 26 23 19 13— 81
L.A. Lakers 26 17 25 26— 94
G.S.: Willis 5-11 5-5 15; Armstrong 7-10 3-3 20. L.A.: Campbell 7-14 2-2 16; Divac 12-16 2-4 26. Rebounds—Golden State 46 (Sprewell, Willis, Kersey 9), Los Angeles 47 (Divac 10). Assists—Golden State 17 (Coles 9), Los Angeles 30 (Johnson 9).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New York 21 26 22 26— 95
Miami 19 30 30 24—103
N.Y.: Mason 11-19 4-7 26; Ewing 9-21 6-8 24. M: Mourning 8-13 9-10 25; Chapman 4-10 6-7 18. Rebounds—New York 44 (Ewing 18), Miami 58 (Mourning 14). Assists—New York 23 (Mason 5), Miami 20 (Hardaway 10).

Seattle 24 19 24 12— 81
San Antonio 24 26 20 14— 84
S: Schrempf 7-14 4-6 20; Payton 5-15 5-6 15. S.A.: Robinson 8-16 8-11 24; Del Negro 7-14 2-4 16. Rebounds—Seattle 54 (Kemp 14), San Antonio 54 (Robinson 16). Assists—Seattle 18 (Hawkins 5), San Antonio 26 (A.Johnson 13).

Dallas 21 26 35 29—111
Houston 35 27 24 26—112
D: McCloud 11-22 3-4 29; Jackson 10-18 11-11 32. H: Brown 6-10 3-3 15; Olajuwon 13-27 5-6 31. Rebounds—Dallas 55 (Jones 15), Houston 56 (Olajuwon 13). Assists—Dallas 26 (Kidd 15), Houston 34 (Smith 9).

Detroit 19 29 22 16— 86
Indiana 28 12 18 33— 91
D: Hill 8-16 4-5 20; Mills 7-12 0-0 20. I: McKey 8-19 3-6 20; Pierce 6-10 2-2 14. Rebounds—Detroit 43 (Thorpe, West 9), Indiana 45 (McKey 11). Assists—Detroit 15 (Hill 6), Indiana 23 (Jackson 9).

Utah 20 17 24 20—81
L.A. Clippers 26 22 20 23—91
U: Malone 11-26 10-11 32; Stockton 7-11 1-4 16. L.A.: Richardson 7-16 2-2 18; Dehere 6-11 3-5 17. Rebounds—Utah 53 (Malone 14), Los Angeles 55 (Vaught, Harvey 8). Assists—Utah 15 (Stockton 6), L.A. 17 (Richardson 5).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Philadelphia	44	24	13	101	279	207
x-N.Y. Rangers	41	26	14	96	271	232
x-Florida	40	31	10	90	253	229
x-Washington	39	32	11	89	234	204
x-Tampa Bay	38	31	12	88	237	245
New Jersey	37	33	12	86	215	202
N.Y. Islanders	22	50	10	54	229	315
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
y-Pittsburgh	49	28	4	102	357	278
x-Montreal	40	32	10	90	265	248
x-Boston	39	31	11	89	276	264
Hartford	34	38	9	77	236	255
Buffalo	32	42	7	71	243	261
Ottawa	18	59	5	41	191	291

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Detroit	61	13	7	129	320	180
x-Chicago	40	28	13	93	271	218
x-Toronto	34	36	12	80	247	252
x-St. Louis	32	34	15	79	217	246
x-Winnipeg	36	39	6	78	273	286
Dallas	26	41	14	66	226	275
PACIFIC DIVISION						
y-Colorado	47	24	10	104	322	235
x-Calgary	34	37	11	79	241	240
x-Vancouver	32	35	15	79	278	278
Anaheim	34	39	8	76	229	245
Edmonton	30	44	8	68	239	304
Los Angeles	23	40	18	64	251	298
San Jose	20	55	7	47	252	357

y-clinched division title
x-clinched playoff spot

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Florida 1, N.Y. Islanders 1, tie
Tampa Bay 3, N.Y. Rangers 2
Detroit 5, Chicago 3
Winnipeg 5, Los Angeles 3
Calgary 6, San Jose 0
Anaheim 5, Dallas 3

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Ottawa 5, New Jersey 2
Hartford 2, Boston 0
N.Y. Islanders 5, Montreal 5, tie
Buffalo 3, Washington 2
Toronto 6, Edmonton 3
Vancouver 5, Calgary 0

PRE-OLYMPIC TOURNAMENT

IN ATLANTA, GA.

FIELD HOCKEY RESULTS

United States 1, South Korea 1

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

GAE Deventer 0, Feyenoord Rotterdam 3
NAC Breda 4, Twente Enschede 1
Graafschap Doetinchem 3, Groningen 1
Heerenveen 1, Vitesse Arnhem 2
Roda JC Kerkrade 1, NEC Nijmegen 0
Ajax Amsterdam 1, RKC Waalwijk 0
Fortuna Sittard 2, Volendam 2
Willem II Tilburg 1, Utrecht 1

STANDINGS: Ajax Amsterdam 76 points, PSV Eindhoven 71, Feyenoord Rotterdam 54, Roda JC Kerkrade 50, NAC Breda 49, Vitesse Arnhem 49, Twente Enschede 48, Heerenveen 47, Sparta Rotterdam 46, Groningen 43, RKC Waalwijk 38, Willem II Tilburg 38, Fortuna Sittard 29, De Graafschap Doetinchem 26, Volendam 25, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 22, NEC Nijmegen 22, Utrecht 21.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Newcastle 1, Aston Villa 0
Chelsea 4, Leeds 1
Coventry 1, Queens Park Rangers 0
Manchester City 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Middlesbrough 1, Wimbledon 2
Nottingham Forest 1, Blackburn 5
Southampton 3, Manchester United 1
West Ham 1, Bolton 0

STANDINGS: Manchester United 73, Newcastle 70, Liverpool 65, Aston Villa 62, Arsenal 57, Tottenham 55, Everton 54, Blackburn 54, Nottingham Forest 53, West Ham 49, Chelsea 48, Middlesbrough 43, Leeds 42, Wimbledon 40, Sheffield Wednesday 38, Southampton 34, Manchester City 34, Coventry 33, Queens Park Rangers 30, Bolton 29.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Juventus 0, Sampdoria 3
Atalanta 3, Cagliari 0
Bari 2, Cremonese 1
Internazionale 8, Padova 2
Lazio of Rome 2, AC Parma 1
Napoli 0, AC Milan 1
Piacenza 1, Torino 0
Udinese 1, Fiorentina 0
Vicenza 2, AS Roma 1

STANDINGS: Milan 66, Juventus 57, Fiorentina 53, Inter 50, Lazio 49, Parma 49, Roma 48, Sampdoria 47, Vicenza 47, Udinese 37, Atalanta 36, Napoli 35, Cagliari 34, Piacenza 32, Bari 28, Cremonese 25, Torino 25, Padova 21.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Bayer Leverkusen 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
Borussia Moenchengladbach 2, FC Cologne 1
FC St. Pauli 1, Werder Bremen 2
VfB Stuttgart 0, Bayern Munich 1
SC Freiburg 0, Karlsruher SC 3
FC Kaiserslautern 1, Hamburger SV 2
Borussia Dortmund 0, Schalke 0, tie
1860 Munich 2, KFC Uerdingen 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Hansa Rostock 3

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 57, Borussia Dortmund 54, Moenchengladbach 47, Schalke 40, VfB Stuttgart 39, Hamburger SV 38, Hansa Rostock 37, 1860 Munich 37, Karlsruher SC 37, Werder Bremen 37, SC Freiburg 35, FC St. Pauli 33, Bayer Leverkusen 33, Fortuna Duesseldorf 31, FC Cologne 28, Eintracht Frankfurt 27, FC Kaiserslautern 25, KFC Uerdingen 17.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Albacete 2, Compostela 1
Real Sociedad 5, Valencia 2
Sporting Gijon 0, Oviedo 1
Espanyol 4, Racing Vallecano 2
Celta 1, Zaragoza 1
Deportivo Coruna 2, Merida 1
Valladolid 1, Athletic Bilbao 1
Sevilla 0, Real Madrid 1
Racing Santander 1, Barcelona 1

SCOTTISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aberdeen 2, Motherwell 1
Kilmarnock 1, Falkirk 0
Raith 1, Hearts 3
Rangers 5, Partick 0
Hibernian 1, Celtic 2

FRENCH CUP

SEMIFINALS

Marseille 1, Auxerre 1
(Auxerre won 3-1 on penalties).
Nimes 1, Montpellier 0

COPA LIBERTADORES

FIRST ROUND

Penarol 1, Sporting Cristal 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Tampa Bay 3, New England 2
Columbus 4, D.C. 0
Kansas City 3, Colorado 0
Los Angeles 2, NY-NJ 1

SWISS CHAMPIONSHIP

Aarau 1, Sion 0
Grasshoppers 3, Basle 0
Lucerne 5, St Gallen 0
Servette 4, Neuchatel 1

TENNIS

SALEM OPEN

IN HONG KONG

QUARTERFINALS

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. David Prinosil (8), U.S., 6-7 (2-7), 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Martin Damm, Czech Republic, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3; Todd Woodbridge (6), Australia, def. Richard Krajicek (4), Netherlands, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); Jan Siemerink (5), Netherlands, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6 (7-2).

SEMIFINALS

Sampras def. Siemerink 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2); Chang def. Woodbridge 6-3, 6-4.

FINAL

Sampras def. Chang 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

BAUSCH & LOMB

IN AMELIA ISLAND, FLA.

QUARTERFINALS

Mary Pierce (7), France, def. Conchita Martinez (1), Spain, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2; Irina Spirlea (8), Romania, def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 7-6 (9-7), 6-2; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. Meredith McGrath, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Mary Joe Fernandez (6), U.S., def. Sabine Hack (12), Germany, 6-4, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Pierce def. Fernandez 6-2, 6-4; Spirlea def. Vicario 6-1, 7-5.

ESTORIL OPEN

IN ESTORIL, PORTUGAL

QUARTERFINALS

Thomas Muster (1), Austria, def. Francisco Clavet, Spain, 6-4, 6-2; Paul Haarhuis (5), Netherlands, def. Richard Fromberg, Australia, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, def. Tomas Carbonell, Spain, 6-3, 6-1; Alex Corretja, Spain, def. Carlos Costa (6), Spain, 7-5, 7-5.

SEMIFINALS

Muster def. Corretja 6-7 (6-8), 6-4, 6-0; Gaudenzi def. Haarhuis 6-2, 6-1.

FINAL

Muster def. Gaudenzi 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

INDIAN OPEN

IN NEW DELHI

QUARTERFINALS

Byron Black (3), Zimbabwe, def. Cristiano Caratti, Italy, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5; Jonathan Stark, Seattle, def. Sandon Stolle, Australia, 6-2, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3); Alex Radulescu, Germany, def. Jerome Golmard (8), France, 4-6, 7-5, 6-0; Thomas Enqvist (1), Sweden, def. Jean-Philippe Fleurian, France, 6-3, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Black def. Radulescu 6-4, 6-4; Enqvist def. Stark 7-6 (8-6), 7-5.

FINAL

Enqvist def. Black 6-2, 7-6 (7-3).

CYCLING

Paris-Roubaix Results

Results Sunday of the 263.5-km (164-mile) Paris-Roubaix cycling race with rider, country, team and winner's time: 1, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, Mapei, 6 hours, 5 minutes; 2, Gianluca Bortolami, Italy, Mapei same time; 3, Andrea Tafi, Italy, Mapei, s.t.; 4, Stefano Zanini, Italy, Gewiss 2 minutes, 38 seconds behind; 5, Franco Ballerini, Italy, Mapei, s.t.; 6, Andrei Tchmil, Russia, Lotto, 5:25 behind; 7, Briasn Holm, Denmark, Telekom, s.t.; 8, Viacheslav Yekimov, Russia, Rabobank, s.t.; 9, Francis Moreau, France, GAN, s.t.; 10, Marco Milesi, Italy, Brescialat, s.t.

World Cup Standings (after 3 races): 1, Johan Museeuw 87 points; 2, Michele Bartoli, Italy, MG 55; 3, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG 51; 4, Gabriele Colombo, Italy, Gewiss 50; 5, Alexander Gontchenkov, Ukraine, Roslotto 47; 6, Andrei Tchmil 46; 7, Stefano Zanini, Italy, Gewiss 38; 8, Gianluca Bortolami 35; 9, Vyacheslav Yekimov 32; 10, Michele Coppolillo, Italy, MG 25.

RUGBY

SUPER 12 RUGBY UNION

Queensland 15, New South Wales 13
Western Province 26, Transvaal 22

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE

Oldham 25, Leeds 16
Paris 34, Workington 12

CRICKET

Sharjah Cup

SOUTH AFRICA VS. PAKISTAN

SATURDAY, IN SHARJAH, U.A.E.

South Africa innings: 314-3 (50 overs)
Pakistan innings: 171-7 (50 overs)
Result: South Africa won by 143 runs.

SOUTH AFRICA VS. INDIA

SUNDAY, IN SHARJAH

South Africa innings: 288-6 (50 overs)
India innings: 208-8 (50 overs)
Result: South Africa won by 80 runs.

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

SRI LANKA VS. WEST INDIES

SATURDAY, IN PORT OF SPAIN

Sri Lanka innings: 251 (48.3 overs)
West Indies innings: 216-9 (50 overs)
Result: Sri Lanka won by 35 runs.

FOOTBALL

WORLD LEAGUE

Frankfurt 27, Rhein 21
Scotland 24, London 21

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CALIFORNIA—Activated RHP Scott Sanderson from 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Ken Edenfield to Vancouver, PCL. Reassigned INF John McAninch from Lake Elsinore, CL, to Cedar Rapids, ML.

CLEVELAND—Optioned LHP Alan Embree to Buffalo, AA. Recalled RHP Paul Shuey from Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY—Optioned OF Jon Nunnally, to Omaha, AA. Called up LP Jeff Granger, from Omaha.

TORONTO—Put 2B Felipe Crespo on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to April 2. Called up INF Miguel Cairo from Syracuse, IL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO—Put 2B Robby Thompson and C Kirt Manwaring on 15-day disabled list. Thompson retroactive to April 6. Recalled INF Rich Aurilia, OF Marvin Benard, C Marcus Jensen and C Steve Decker from Phoenix, PCL. Sent P Chris Hook to Phoenix. Reassigned C Doug Mirabelli from Shreveport, TL, to Phoenix.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

L.A. CLIPPERS—Put C Brian Williams, on injured list. Re-activated C Keith Tower, from injured list.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Signed DE Shawn Price.

CAROLINA—Re-signed RB Dewell Brewer and LB Jamal Fountaine.

DENVER—Traded RB-KR Glyn Milburn to Detroit for 1996 2d- and 7th-round draft picks. Signed CB Tol Cook to 1-year contract.

JACKSONVILLE—Signed CB Todd Lyght to offer sheet.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with OL Joe Valerio on 2-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Signed RB Fred McAfee.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOSTON—Sent LW Cam Stewart and D Steve Staios to Providence, AHL.

DALLAS—Recalled LW Patrick Cote from Michigan, IHL.

DETROIT—Recalled D Anders Eriksson from Adirondack, AHL.

FLORIDA—Reassigned RW Dave Nemirovsky from Sarnia, OHL to Carolina, AHL.

HARTFORD—Sent D Jason McBain and LW Kevin Smyth to Springfield, AHL.

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled D Aris Brimanis from Hershey, AHL.

SAN JOSE—Re-signed D. Doug Bodger to multiyear contract. Recalled D Viastimil Kroupa from Kansas City, IHL.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled G Bruce Racine from Peoria of the IHL. Sent G Mike Buzak to Worcester, AHL.

VANCOUVER—Signed C Robb Gordon, D Brent Sopel and RW Dave Scatchard.

WASHINGTON—Acquired rights to C Anson Carter from Colorado for a 4th-round pick in 1996. Recalled RW Andrew Brunette, D Steve Poapst, C Jason Allison, and RW Richard Zednik from Portland, AHL. Sent RW Martin Gendron to Portland.

WINNIPEG—Sent D Brent Thompson to Springfield, AHL.

COLLEGE

ARKANSAS—Announced the resignation of Martin Smith, swimming and diving coach.

DRAKE—Named Kurt Kanaskie men's basketball coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Announced Stephon Marbury, freshman basketball guard, will make himself eligible for the 1996 NBA draft.

IOWA STATE—Announced F Joe Modderman is transferring to Grand Valley State.

KENT—Named Gary Waters men's basketball coach.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE—Announced the retirement of Billy Allgood, athletic director.

MARSHALL—Named Greg White men's basketball coach.

MARQUETTE—Announced that G Zack McCall has lost a year of basketball eligibility after testing positive for marijuana during the NCAA tournament.

MICHIGAN—Suspended QB Brian Griese from the football team for allegedly smashing a bar window.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE—Named Randy Wiel men's basketball coach.

NEBRASKA—Announced Leif Nelson, freshman basketball center, will leave the team.

NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE—Named Melvin Watkins men's basketball coach.

OKLAHOMA—Extended contract of Kelvin Sampson, men's basketball coach, through the year 2004.

OHIO STATE—Announced Marlon Miniffee, junior basketball forward, will leave the university at the end of the spring quarter.

PEPPERDINE—Announced Jelani Gordner, sophomore G, has transferred from California.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Named David Miller men's assistant basketball coach.

SOUTH FLORIDA—Named Seth Greenberg men's basketball coach and David Zimroth men's assistant basketball coach.

THE WEEK AHEAD

SUNDAY, APRIL 14:

FOOTBALL Barcelona, Spain — WLAF, Barcelona vs. Amsterdam; London — WLAF, London vs. Scottish Claymores.

CYCLING Paris-Roubaix, France — World Cup, Paris-Roubaix Classic.

ICE HOCKEY New York — North American NHL season ends.

CRICKET Sharjah, U.A.E. — India vs. South Africa, Sharjah Cup.

RUGBY various sites — Super 12, Queensland vs. New South Wales; Wellington vs. Canterbury.

MONDAY, APRIL 15:

ATHLETICS Boston — Boston Marathon.

TENNIS Barcelona — ATP Trofeo Conde de Godo, through April 21; Hamilton — Bermuda Open, through April 21; Tokyo — Japan Open, through April 21.

CRICKET Sharjah — India vs. Pakistan, Sharjah Cup.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16:

SOCCER various sites — UEFA Cup semifinals, second leg, Girondins Bordeaux vs. Slavia Prague, Barcelona vs. Bayern Munich.

ICE HOCKEY New York — North American NHL playoffs begin.

CRICKET Sharjah — Pakistan vs. South Africa, Sharjah Cup.

RUGBY Invercargill — Super 12, Otago vs. Waikato.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17:

SOCCER various sites — Champions Cup semifinals, second leg, Panathinaikos vs. Ajax, Nantes vs. Juventus.

CRICKET Sharjah — India vs. South Africa, Sharjah Cup.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18:

SOCCER various sites — Cup Winners Cup semifinals, second leg, Paris St. Germain vs. Deportivo, Rapid Vienna vs. Feyenoord.

GOLF Cannes, France — Cannes Open, through April 21; Hilton Head Island, South Carolina — MCI Classic, through April 21.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19:

CRICKET Barbados — first test, West Indies vs. New Zealand, through April 24.

TENNIS Tokyo — Federation Cup tennis World Group's 1st round between Japan and Germany, through April 28.

CRICKET Bridgetown, Barbados — West Indies vs. New Zealand, first test, through April 24; Sharjah — Sharjah Cup final.

RUGBY Johannesburg — Super 12, Northern Transvaal vs. Transvaal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20:

FOOTBALL Amsterdam — WLAF, Dusseldorf vs. Amsterdam; London — WLAF, London vs. Frankfurt; Amsterdam — WLAF, Dusseldorf at Amsterdam.

ATHLETICS Belgrade, Yugoslavia — Belgrade Marathon.

FOOTBALL New York — NFL Draft, through April 21.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21:

ATHLETICS London — London Marathon; Paris, France — Paris Marathon.

CYCLING Liege, Belgium — World Cup, Liege-Bastogne-Liege Classic.

FOOTBALL Edinburgh, Scotland — WLAF, Scottish Claymores vs. Barcelona.

ICE HOCKEY Vienna, Austria — World Championships, through May 5.

BASKETBALL New York — NBA regular season ends.

SPORTS

Bulls Need One Victory For Record

The Associated Press

The Chicago Bulls reached the threshold of National Basketball Association history Sunday, tying the league record of 69 victories in a season as they beat the Cleveland Cavaliers, 98-72, behind Michael Jordan's 32 points and 12 rebounds.

The Bulls matched the record set in 1971-72 by the Los Angeles Lakers of Wilt Chamberlain and Jerry West. Chicago can surpass it — and become the first NBA team ever to reach 70

NBA Roundup

victories — on Tuesday night in Milwaukee against the Bucks.

The game actually meant more in the standings to Cleveland, which dropped a full game behind New York in a four-way race that includes Atlanta and Detroit for the fourth playoff seed in the East. The fourth seed gets home-court advantage in the first round.

Hawks 96, Nets, 90 Grant Long had 23 points and 14 rebounds and Stacey Augmon and Mookie Blaylock each scored 21 as visiting Atlanta handed New Jersey its sixth straight loss.

The Hawks, trying to pass Cleveland and catch New York for the fourth playoff seed and home-court advantage in the first round of the playoffs, opened a 15-point lead in the first quarter and led by at least five the rest of the way.

Hornets 94, 76ers 78 Charlotte moved into a tie with idle Miami for the eighth playoff spot in the East by pulling away in the fourth quarter for a victory over Philadelphia. Glen Rice scored 19 points and Larry Johnson had 18.

Clarence Weatherspoon had 20 points and 11 rebounds and Derrick Alston scored 14 for Philadelphia.

Bullets 110, Raptors 97 Juwan Howard scored 29 points and Calbert Cheaney added 22 as Washington extended its season-high winning streak and remained one game behind Miami and Charlotte for the East's final playoff spot.

Brent Price scored 13 and Tim Legler contributed 20 off the bench for the Bullets. Acie Earl had 26 points and Tracy Murray 24 for the Raptors.

In games played Saturday:

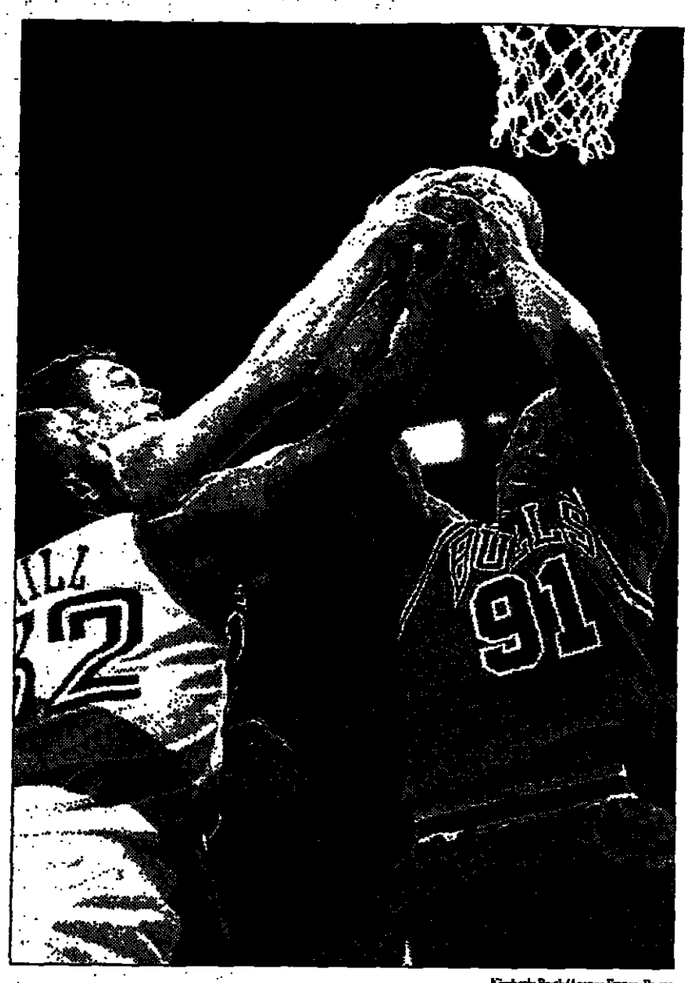
Spurs 84, SuperSonics 81 David Robinson scored 24 points and San Antonio clinched its second Midwest Division championship.

Heat 103, Knicks 95 Alonzo Mourning had 25 points and 14 rebounds, leading host Miami past Pat Riley's former team and a step closer to the playoffs.

Rockets 112, Mavericks 111 Hakeem Olajuwon capped his 13th career triple-double with a flying 5-foot jumper at the buzzer that gave Houston, now at full-strength after a spate of injuries, the victory. Olajuwon finished with 31 points, 13 rebounds and 10 blocked shots.

Pacers 91, Pistons 88 Eddie Johnson hit two consecutive jumpers and Mark Jackson's driving lay-up sparked an Indiana comeback in the fourth period. The Pacers, who lost their leading scorer, Reggie Miller, with a concussion in the first quarter, charged back from a 77-67 deficit in the fourth quarter for their fifth consecutive triumph. Miller was hospitalized with a possible neck sprain.

Clippers 91, Jazz 81 Pooh Richardson scored 18 points and the Clippers scored 12 of the game's final 15 points as Los Angeles defeated visiting Utah. Karl Malone led all scorers with 32 points.



Kimberly Bartl/Agence France-Presse

The Bulls' Dennis Rodman, right, wrestling for a rebound against Cavaliers.

4th-Inning Rally Lifts Pirates

Reds Blast Astros on Homers by Davis and Oliver

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Denny Neagle overcame early trouble on Sunday to outpitch Pedro Martinez, and Carlos Garcia's two-run single keyed a four-run fourth inning that led the Pittsburgh Pirates past the Montreal Expos, 5-2.

The Pirates won their second in a row to split the four-game series after losing their first four home games.

Neagle (1-1) gave up a run in the first inning and pitched out of a jam in the second before settling down to win his first decision in three starts. He gave up 10 hits, struck out 10 and

NL Roundup

walked one in Pittsburgh's first complete game by a pitcher this season.

The Expos led 1-0 when Orlando Merced, 8-for-18 after going hitless in his first 18 at-bats, singled to start the fourth. Martinez then got in trouble by walking Mark Johnson and Jay Bell, one out later, loading the bases.

Garcia and Jason Kendall followed with consecutive run-scoring singles, with Garcia scoring when right fielder Moises Alou's errant relay throw skipped across the infield for an error. Al Martin doubled to start the fifth and scored on Merced's single to make it 5-1. Mike Lansing extended his career-high 12-game hitting streak with a double in the sixth and scored on Rondell White's groundout.

Reds 5, Astros 3 Joe Oliver and Eric Davis homered off Mike Hampton to drive in all of Cincinnati's runs as the Reds beat Houston in the first game of a doubleheader.

Pete Schourek (3-0) allowed three runs and eight hits over eight innings as he improved to a 21-3 career mark at Riverfront Stadium and 16-2 over the past two seasons. Jeff Brantley pitched the ninth for his third save.

Oliver hit a two-run homer in the second off Hampton (2-1), who has given up multiple homers in two of his three starts. After the Astros tied it on Tony Eusebio's triple in the top of the sixth, Davis hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the inning.

In games played on Saturday:

Dodgers 3, Marlins 1 The fans at Dodger Stadium began chanting his name Saturday night with every pitch, rising to their feet with every strikeout, and cheering and groaning with every call by the home-plate umpire, Wally Bell.

Hideo Nomo, putting on a pitching performance that brought back memories of Sandy Koufax, struck out a career-high 17 batters and yielded only three hits in the Dodgers' 3-1 victory over Florida in front of a raucous crowd of 46,059.

Nomo, who struck out at least one batter in every inning — and at least two batters in six innings — came within one strikeout of tying the Dodger record of 18 set by Koufax in 1959 and 1962, and tied by Ramon Martinez in 1990. He fell three shy of the major-league record of 20 set by Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox in 1986 against the Seattle Mariners.

Nomo had a shot at the record after striking out Kurt Abbott, who led off the eighth inning, for his 16th strikeout. It was the 11th time in the game that the bottom of the Marlin batting order — Greg Colbrunn, Charles Johnson, Kurt Abbott and Chris Hammond — struck out. Incredibly, not one of them made contact with the ball the entire night.

Nomo opened the ninth by striking out Jesus Tavarez for his 17th strikeout. Then Gary Sheffield hit a bouncer back to the mound for the second out, and Jeff Conine ended the game by flying out to Roger Cedeno in left field. Nomo weakly pumped his fist, and soon was smothered by handshakes and hugs by his teammates and the Dodger coaching staff.

"It was fun," Nomo said. "I was happy I was able to pitch in this kind of situation."

Padres 6, Braves 2 Joey Hamilton won his third straight start as San Diego defeated Atlanta.

Tony Gwynn and Steve Finley each went 3-for-4 with two runs scored for the Padres, who are off to the National League's best start at 8-3. Gwynn raised his average to .489.

Hamilton (3-0) worked 6⅔ innings, allowing two runs and eight hits with five strikeouts and one walk. Doug Bochtler worked the final 2 ⅓ innings for his first save. Tom Glavine (1-2) took the loss.

Giants 3, Cubs 2 In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Shawon Dunston singled home the winning run with two outs in the 10th inning against his former team.

Matt Williams singled with one out in the 10th, his third hit of the game, and Mark Carreon walked. Glenallen Hill fouled out to right field, moving Williams to third. Dunston then batted for Steve Scarsone and delivered the game-winning hit off Rodney Myers (0-1).

Dunston did not start the game because of a slightly strained left groin. Jeff Juden (2-0) pitched a perfect 10th inning to seal the victory.

Pirates 9, Expos 3 Paul Wagner, who has yet to give up a run this season, pitched seven shutout innings as Pittsburgh beat Montreal.

Carlos Garcia hit one of Pittsburgh's four homers as the Pirates avoided a 0-5 start at home. Wagner (2-0) retired the first 10 batters and later worked out of a bases-loaded jam in the sixth to extend his season-long scoreless streak to 16 ⅓ innings.

Wagner's start this season has been a reversal of 1995, when he was 0-5, later 1-10, and led the major leagues in losses with a 5-16 record.

Phillies 4, Cardinals 2 In St. Louis, Jim Eisenreich's bases-loaded single in the seventh inning sparked Philadelphia to a come-from-behind victory.

Trailing 2-1, the Phillies loaded the bases with a walk and two singles. Eisenreich then singled off reliever Tony Fossas (0-2) to drive in two runs and put Philadelphia ahead 3-2. Kevin Stocker added an RBI single for the Phillies in the eighth. *(AP, LAT)*

Mariners Complete 3-Game Sweep of Blue Jays

The Associated Press

Joey Cora and Doug Strange homered as the Seattle Mariners beat the Toronto Blue Jays, 9-4, on Sunday to complete a three-game sweep.

Cora hit a two-run homer in a four-run eighth as Seattle took a 5-1 lead, and Strange hit a three-run homer in a four-run ninth. Seattle has 23 homers in 12 games thus far.

Bob Wolcott (1-1), making his first appearance against the Blue Jays, allowed one run and three hits in seven

AL Roundup

innings. Mike Jackson and Bobby Ayala finished the combined seven-hitter, with Ayala allowing three runs in the ninth. Pat Hentgen (2-1) gave up five runs and six hits in seven innings.

Orioles 3, Twins 2 Mike Mussina allowed only three runners and Rafael Palmeiro hit a three-run homer for streaking Baltimore. At 8-1, the Orioles are off to the second-best start in team history. Only the 1966 team (12-1) began better.

Mussina pitched a two-hitter, giving up home runs to Chuck Knoblauch and Scott Stahoviak. Knoblauch, who drew a walk to start the game, was the only other Minnesota batter to reach base.

Held to two singles by Rich Robertson for five innings, Baltimore broke loose in the sixth, capped by Palmeiro's homer. Mussina improved to 10-1, lifetime, against the Twins.

Indians 3, Red Sox 1 Charles Nagy pitched eight strong innings and Cleveland beat Boston in their first meeting since the first round of last year's AL playoffs. Jose Canseco and Mo Vaughn, a combined 0-for-27 against the Indians in the playoffs, were 0-for-7 against Nagy and reliever Jose Mesa.

Royals 4, Brewers 1 Kevin Appier struck out 11 in six innings as Kansas City beat Milwaukee in front of 7,113 fans at chilly County Stadium. Appier fanned 10 or more for the 14th time, extending his team record. Appier and two relievers combined for 15 strikeouts.

Yankees 4, Rangers 3 David Cone stopped Texas for seven innings and Ruben Sierra homered for the second straight day at Yankee Stadium. Cone (2-0) struck out nine and allowed one run. Reliever John Wetteland gave up Dean Palmer's two-run homer in the ninth, but held on for a save. Texas, which won its first seven games of the season, lost its second in a row.

Angels 5, Tigers 4 Reliever Richie Lewis threw a pair of wild pitches that let the tying and go-ahead runs score in the seventh inning, allowing California to win at Tiger Stadium. Lewis replaced starter Felipe Lira and walked Don Slaught, loading the bases. Garret Anderson and George Arias scored on the wild pitches.

Athletics 7, White Sox 2 Carlos Reyes won for the first time in 13 major league starts, leading Oakland over Chicago. He allowed just three hits in six innings. Phil Plantier and Geronimo Berroa homered and Scott Brosius drove in three runs.

In games played Saturday:

Rangers 10, Yankees 6 For three innings, Dwight Gooden looked like the pitcher the New York Yankees hoped to see. Then, the trouble started. "The fourth and fifth innings, things kind of fell apart a little bit," said Gooden after the Texas Rangers came back for a 10-6 victory in New York.

Indians 14, Red Sox 2 Albert Belle homered and drove in four runs, leading Cleveland past Boston and sending the error-plagued Red Sox to their worst start since 1945.

Mariners 14, Blue Jays 3 In Toronto, Dan Wilson's three-run homer capped a six-run first inning and Chris Bosio won for the first time since last Sept. 12.

Tigers 9, Angels 5 Cecil Fielder got his sixth home run to lead the major leagues and doubled as Detroit beat visiting California. Fielder's double began a four-run sixth inning that broke a 3-3 tie.

Royals 3, Brewers 2 In Milwaukee, Michael Tucker's three-run homer — the only hit off the knuckleballer Steve Sparks in eight innings — lifted Kansas City over Milwaukee.

White Sox 6, Athletics 5 Tony Phillips's RBI single in the 12th inning gave host Chicago a victory over Oakland.

Orioles 7, Twins 6 In Baltimore, Brady Anderson hit a solo homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning, capping a rally from a five-run deficit. Anderson drove a 1-1 pitch into the right-field bleachers.

Devils Knocked Out of the Playoffs

The Associated Press

The New Jersey Devils became the first defending Stanley Cup champions in 26 years to fail to make the playoffs by losing to the Ottawa Senators, 5-2, the National Hockey League's worst team.

The loss by the Devils on Saturday night assured the Tampa Bay Lightning of its first playoff berth in the team's four-year history.

The top-to-bottom trip for the Stanley Cup champions was the sixth in NHL

NHL Roundup

history, and the first since the same fate befell the 1969-70 Montreal Canadiens — a team that included the Devils' coach, Jacques Lemaire.

Ottawa scored four times in the third period to wipe out a 2-1 deficit. Tom Chorske, whom the Devils unloaded in the waiver draft before the season, got the tying goal at 2:29 of the final period and the clincher with 2:41 to play.

The Devils won the Stanley Cup as a team and then lost it the same way.

The chemistry, single-mindedness, the determination, the willingness to sacrifice for the whole — all the qualities that made the Devils the NHL's best team in 1994-95 — were absent this past season.

Statistically, the Devils didn't have a horrible year. They finished with a 37-33-12 record for 86 points, one of the top non-playoff records in recent NHL history, but they lost eight of their final 14 games to miss the playoffs.

If New Jersey had played in the Western Conference, it would have been the fourth seed among the eight playoff teams.

The glaring weakness was scoring. New Jersey, which ranked in the middle of the league last season, slipped to next to last this year, scoring 215 goals. New Jersey lost 10 games this season in which it held its opponent to two goals or less, and 17 games in which the opposition scored three goals or less.

The biggest disappointments were veterans Stephane Richer and John MacLean. Richer, who had 23 goals in last year's lockout-shortened 45-game regular season, had 20 in 73 this year. MacLean had 20 in 76 after scoring 17 last year.

On the other side, the Devils' neutral-zone trap was still an effective defensive weapon coupled with the goaltending of Martin Brodeur, who appeared in 77 games, starting the final 44. New Jersey allowed 202 goals, second only to Detroit in goals against.

"There's a lot of things that went wrong," Devils captain Scott Stevens said. "We didn't score a lot of goals, our power play wasn't good enough. We weren't consistent enough."

There were also some missing ingredients, starting with the Devils' inability to focus every game. There were some nights when they played with intensity for 20 or 30 minutes or only after they fell behind and time was running out. That problem seemed to occur more against the weaker teams, ones trying to make their season by knocking off the reigning champs. Ten of the Devils' 33 losses came against teams that didn't make the playoffs, including losses to Hartford and Ottawa in the final 10 days of the season.

The Devils also seemed to miss the veteran leadership provided by defenseman Bruce Driver, who signed with the Rangers in the off-season, and the feisty play of Claude Lemieux, the playoff MVP last year who was traded just before the season after a dispute with ownership.

The loss of assistant coach Larry Robinson also was important. The current Los Angeles Kings coach was a steadying influence in the locker room, and he was missed this season as coach Jacques Lemaire had some personnel problems.

Maple Leafs 6, Oilers 3 Needing a victory or a tie in their last game to qualify for the playoffs, the Toronto Maple Leafs beat Edmonton. The veterans Wendel Clark, Mike Gartner, Doug Gilmour, Mats Sundin and Dave Gagner scored for Toronto, as did a rookie, Brendon Convery. Jason Arnott scored twice and Boris Mironov once for Edmonton.

In the third period, the Maple Leafs iced the victory when Convery beat Curtis Joseph cleanly with a wrist shot to the short side at 7:04, Sundin scored on a breakaway at 12:56, Arnott scored his second goal with 57 seconds left and Gagner rounded out the scoring with an empty-netter at 19:51.

Islanders 5, Canadiens 5 Stephane Quintal's goal with 50 seconds remaining in regulation capped a three-goal, third-period flurry that pulled the Canadiens into a tie with the Islanders and kept alive Montreal's chance for the home-ice advantage in the opening round of the playoffs.

Valeri Bure scored twice and Mark Recchi and Lyle Odelein added single goals for Montreal. Travis Green scored two goals, and Todd Bertuzzi, Chris Luonogo and Pat Conacher added singles for New York. New York's goaltender, Eric Fichaud, was outstanding during the overtime period, stopping seven tough shots.

Sabres 3, Capitals 2 Pat LaFontaine scored the go-ahead goal with 4:33 left to cap Buffalo's winning three-goal third period.

The Capitals were already headed to the playoffs, but the loss ended their bid to gain the home-ice advantage in the opening round. Washington took a 1-0 lead into the third period, but goals by Randy Burridge and Brent Hughes put Buffalo ahead with 11:28 to go.

After Kelly Miller scored a shorthanded goal for the Capitals with 5:34 remaining, LaFontaine got his 39th goal of the season off a pass from Gary Galley.

Whalers 2, Bruins 0 Sean Burke made 34 saves and Nelson Emerson had a goal and an assist as Hartford beat the Bruins for the first time in six tries this season. The triumph snapped Boston's six-game unbeaten streak (4-0-2) and eight-game road unbeaten streak (7-0-1).

Burke worked especially hard in the last two periods, when Hartford was outshot 26-11, to earn his fourth shutout of the season and the 10th of his NHL career.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



The Ice Hockey World Championship sees the world's 12 best teams compete head to head on the ice of Vienna; can Finland hold onto their crown as the giants of Canada, Russia and America come to town ?
After a mixed start to the season, double world champion Mike Doohan will be after victory in the Japanese Grand Prix; can he pull it off?

Ice Hockey : 21 April, LIVE, The World Championship, Vienna.
When the big players from the world of Ice Hockey come together on the ice, something has to give, in this sport it could be anything.

Motorcycling : 21 April, LIVE, The Japanese Grand Prix.
The fastest men on two wheels take off to Japan as Suzuka plays host to the third round of the World Championship.

Athletics : 15 April & 21 April, LIVE, The Boston and the London Marathon's.
The Boston Marathon celebrates its 100th running, while over 25,000 competitors are due to run in this year's London Marathon.

Tennis : 17-21 April, LIVE, The ATP Tour Barcelona.
The countdown to the French Open continues on the red clay courts of Barcelona where Thomas Muster won last year.

Football : 16-18 April, UEFA Cup and Cup Winners Cup, Semi Finals.
The second leg of the semi-finals brings out the cream of European football.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

TENNIS Sampras Regains No. 1 Ranking, p. 18 **BASEBALL** Nomo Strikes Out 17, p. 19 **HOCKEY** Devils Give Berth to Tampa, p. 19

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

PAGE 20 ** MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP

New 'Dream Team'

BASKETBALL The Olympic veteran Charles Barkley of Phoenix and Sacramento's guard Mitch Richmond complete the roster for U.S. Olympic basketball "Dream Team."

Barkley, who played in Barcelona four years ago, apparently changed his mind after declining an invitation to the 12-man team six months ago.

Those invited earlier to play for the Olympic coach, Lenny Wilkens of the Atlanta Hawks, include Anfernee Hardaway, Grant Hill, Karl Malone, Reggie Miller, Hakeem Olajuwon, Shaquille O'Neal, Scottie Pippen, David Robinson, Glenn Robinson and John Stockton.

Malone, Pippen, Stockton and Robinson played in 1992, along with one college player, Christian Laettner. *(AP)*

Miami Player Slain

A University of Miami football player and a woman were slain in an attack in a campus apartment. Marlin Barnes, 22, a reserve linebacker for the Hurricanes, and Timwanika Lumpkins, 22, were killed in a "double homicide," the police said. *(AP)*

U.S. Adopts Drug Code

OLYMPICS The world's stiffest anti-doping program and a new code of conduct for America's Olympic athletes have been adopted unanimously by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The drug program mandates no-notice, out-of-competition testing for steroids and other performance boosters for all 41 Olympic and Pan American Games' sports in the United States, but the officials said little if any no-notice testing will be conducted before the Atlanta Games. *(AP)*

Queensland Victorious

RUGBY John Eales kicked five penalties to lift Queensland alongside Auckland at the top of the Super 12 rugby union standings with a 15-13 victory over New South Wales. *(Reuters)*

Belgian Coach Fired

SOCCER Belgium's coach, Paul Van Himst, has been fired after the team failed to qualify for this summer's European championships in England. Van Himst, 52, will be replaced by assistant Wilfried Van Moer, 50. *(AFP)*

Faldo Overtakes Norman Down Stretch in Masters



Gary Hershorn/Reuters

The third-round leader, Greg Norman, left, watching as Nick Faldo, teed off at Augusta National.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUGUSTA, Georgia Greg Norman, who took a six-shot lead into the final round of the Masters, had fallen two strokes behind after 12 holes on Sunday.

With six holes to go, Nick Faldo, at 9-under par, had overtaken Norman, who was at 7-under.

The 41-year-old Norman, hoping to claim his first major on U.S. soil, played loosely on the front side, missing six greens. The Australian, a two-time British Open winner, had three bogeys and one birdie to make the turn at 11-under par.

Faldo, winner of back-to-back Masters titles in 1989 and 1990, birdied the second and overcame a bogey at the fifth with birdies at the sixth and eighth holes to reach 9-under par.

Tied at 5-under par were Phil Mickelson and Duffy Waldorf, who had played 10 holes. Another shot back were the 1989 runner-up Scott Hoch and New Frank Nobilo of New Zealand, who had both finished 12 holes.

Norman began his round inauspiciously, hooking his drive at the first hole through the trees within a yard of the ninth fairway. His second shot found the left bunker, and he blasted out eight feet past the hole and took two putts for bogey.

Both Norman and Faldo birdied the 555-yard par-five second hole, but the Australian lost another stroke to par at the par-3 fourth when he landed in the right front bunker off the tee, hit a weak bunker shot and two-putted for bogey.

Faldo gave a stroke away himself at the fifth when he failed to get up and down from a bunker, and Norman's lead grew back to five shots.

But the Briton finished the front side in style, posting birdies at the sixth and at the par-five eighth, while Norman continued to struggle.

Norman saw his lead shrink to two when he bogeyed the ninth after his approach to the forward pin spun off the green and back into the fairway. He made a brave pitch shot but needed two putts and finished the first nine at 2-over. And after 12 holes, he found himself trailing by two shots.

Norman wasn't at the top of his game for the third round Saturday either, but on a breezy, mostly overcast day with swirling winds making club decisions dicey, Norman managed his swing and his emotions well enough for a scrambling 1-under-par 71 that kept him on course for the cherished championship that has eluded him for so long.

Norman, the No. 1 player in the world, once again got himself in gear amid the shadows of the back nine late Saturday afternoon. At 13-under 203, he stretched his advantage over his perplexed playing partner, Faldo, to six shots, two more than at the beginning of the day.

Faldo was only able to throw a 73 at Norman, who spent a good part of his day salvaging pars with nerve-wracking four- to six-foot putts or rescuing himself from disaster with three timely birdies on the back nine. Norman's six-shot lead was only two away from the record eight-shot margin Raymond Floyd carried into the final round in 1976. Floyd won by eight.

The only other player left with an outside chance of catching Norman was Phil Mickelson, who could manage only 72-210 on a day his usually prescient putter failed him time and again. Even if Norman shoots par-72 Sunday, Faldo would need 66 to tie and 65 to win. Mickelson would need a 65 to tie and a 64 to win.

"I think anything is possible so I don't want to rule out the improbable," Mickelson said. "But as well as he's playing . . . For one of us to catch him, it will take 63 or 64 and I don't know if that's possible on this course right now."

Norman has been in this position before, holding the lead after three rounds in six previous majors. He won only one of those tournaments — the '86 British Open — but never before has he entered a final round with this sort of cushion.

"I feel pretty good," he said, "but I've still got a lot of work to do. There's no sense getting excited now. I'm going to enjoy tomorrow no matter what happens. I'll try to enjoy it every step of the way."

There was little joy Saturday on that chiseled face after two bogeys on the first four holes and an ugly, wet duckling shot into Rae's Creek at No. 12. Norman salvaged a bogey there by making a clutch 10-foot putt that got a roar worthy of a better score than the 4 he penciled on his card.

He rode the momentum of that save from double- or triple-bogey disaster to birdies at the 13th and 15th holes — the third straight day he has done that — and added another for good measure at the 16th. Norman then got himself into the clubhouse in prime position to add a green jacket to a collection that includes two British Open titles.

Of the eight men who started the day on the leader board within eight shots of Norman's 36-hole lead, not one broke par on a course that toughened with a billowing wind that "chews your lunch up," Norman said. The best rounds were 69s by Duffy Waldorf and David Duval, as Augusta National's fast greens, and devilish pin positions, took their tolls.

Faldo probably had the wildest round, including a demoralizing double-bogey at No. 3, at 360 yards the shortest par-4 hole on the course. He watched in agony as his short chip up the hill to the green fell right back down, only a few yards from where he first struck it.

In the third round of the '90 British Open at St. Andrews, Faldo shot 67 and went on to win. Norman faded to 76 that day and finished tied for sixth, seven strokes behind.

(Reuters, WP, Bloomberg)

'Fridge' Is Back, but Monarchs Lose

International Herald Tribune

FOOTBALL/IAN THOMSEN

LONDON — Red Grange never could have imagined it, but his European equivalent is a nose tackle who weighs close to 400 pounds.

The World League of American Football opened its fourth season around the famous William (The Refrigerator) Perry, though he hardly played for the London Monarchs in their 24-21 loss Sunday to the visiting Scottish Claymores.

The Claymores won the exciting contest on a short field goal by Paul McCallum, 6 minutes 12 seconds into overtime. More important was the attendance of 16,258, a local record since the league was restarted last year, but nothing like the 50,000 to see the Monarchs play at Wembley in the 1991 season. A bigger success was the 32,000 in Dusseldorf Saturday night who saw the Rhein Fire lose to the defending champion Frankfurt Galaxy, 27-21.

Ten years ago, Perry came here with the Super Bowl champion Chicago Bears for the first NFL exhibition in Europe. The success of such preseason games led the NFL to start the World League in 1991, with three teams in Europe and seven in North America. The European teams developed the largest base, but the World League became a pawn in the NFL labor wars, and the NFL owners ditched it after the 1992 season in order to take jobs away from the players' union. Ultimately, it hurt the NFL's own business hopes overseas.

The Monarchs returned from the league's two-year absence to draw little more than 10,000 per home game last season at the cozy White Hart Lane stadium. The league's NFL-hired administrators, in a 50-50 partnership with the media baron Rupert Murdoch, learned they could take nothing for granted as the WLAF re-emerged with six franchises in Europe.

Although White Hart Lane was famous as the home of Tottenham Hotspurs, it wasn't a landmark like the famous American stadiums. "We learned a lot of lessons last year," said Oliver Luck, the former NFL quarterback who became the WLAF's president this year after managing the two franchises in Germany. "We realized fans weren't automatically going to jump right back on board after we'd been away for two years."

The league has catered in the flashy surroundings that grew up naturally around the NFL, including tailgate parties that start hours before the game and enormous spurts of loud music (which can be draining if the game isn't any good). There are also fireworks and other explosions, cheerleaders, detailed game descriptions by the public-address announcer, and continuous TV coverage on a giant end-zone screen. The World League has no choice but to live up to the fans' exaggerated, highlights-driven idea of American football — or die trying.

To that end, "The Fridge" was signed to a unique promotions contract with the Monarchs, and the English media have been visiting Perry regularly for snacks. For much of his career, Perry was criticized and punished by coaches for his weight, but the World League likes to see him eat. On Sunday, his blue shirt-front looked like a massive sail in a stiff breeze. Perry is said to be planning his next career as a professional wrestler.

Mapei Has Field Day in Race's Centennial

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ROUBAIX, France — Bicycle racing, as they say, is an individual sport practiced by teams. But not Sunday in the centennial edition of the esteemed Paris-Roubaix classic over the cobblestones in the north of France. Collective interests were all that mattered Sunday.

Showing why it started the season in February ranked as the No. 1 professional team in the sport, the Mapei-GB team captured the first three places in the 263.5-kilometer (164-mile) race, and four of the first five. Like many of the 27 teams in Paris-Roubaix, Mapei was allowed eight starters.

"It's a terrific victory, but it was a team effort," said the winner, Johan Museeuw, a Belgian, in a major understatement.

His victory was predetermined by team needs and guaranteed by team discipline from the moment that Museeuw and two teammates, Gianluca Bortolami and Andrea Tafi, both Italians, broke away from a group of 21 leading riders with 85 kilometers to go.

These are three big motors. Museeuw is the defending champion in the World Cup series of one-day races such as Paris-Roubaix and ranked fifth in the standings before the start Sunday morning and fourth overall in the computerized standings of the world's racers. Bortolami and Tafi have been racing strongly all spring.

But the Mapei team, which is based in Italy, needed to favor Museeuw in his defense of the prestigious World Cup title. So, when he had a flat shortly after the breakaway, his teammates slowed and waited for him. When he had another flat with less than 10 kilometers to the finish, they slowed and waited again.

Finally, when they swung off the last of 22 sections of bone-shaking cobblestones and entered the sunny velodrome at Roubaix, Bortolami and Tafi obediently lined up behind Museeuw as the three glided around the track. With a few hundred meters to go, Tafi raised both his arms in triumph and then Bortolami did the same.

Museeuw, who had won nearly every other major classic but not Paris-Roubaix, waited until the last moment and then joined them in the salute.

Then Museeuw headed for the podium and collected the traditional cobblestone given the winner. This time, though, to mark the centennial of Paris-Roubaix, the block of granite was gold-plated. Despite the 100th anniversary, this was the 94th edition of the endurance contest, which was interrupted by both World Wars.

With the victory, Museeuw also moved back atop the World Cup standings. The 30-year-old Belgian finished in 6 hours, 3 minutes with Bortolami and Tafi in the same time, an average of 43.3 kilometers an hour. Stefano Zanini, an Italian with Gewiss, was fourth and Franco Ballerini, an Italian with Mapei, fifth, both 2 minutes 43 seconds late.

Thereafter it was nearly three more minutes to the next small bunch of finishers among the 184 men who started — only 56 finally made it. Happily, there was none of the rain that often makes the cobblestones so slippery and treacherous that Paris-Roubaix is nicknamed "The Hell of the North."

If Museeuw was a beneficiary of team needs, Ballerini, in fifth place, was a victim. The Italian was the defending champion in the race, in which he has often had terrible luck. In 1993, for example, he lost a photo finish for victory and vowed never to return. He did, though, and in 1994 finished third despite five flats and three crashes. Last year he won easily and his luck seemed to have changed.

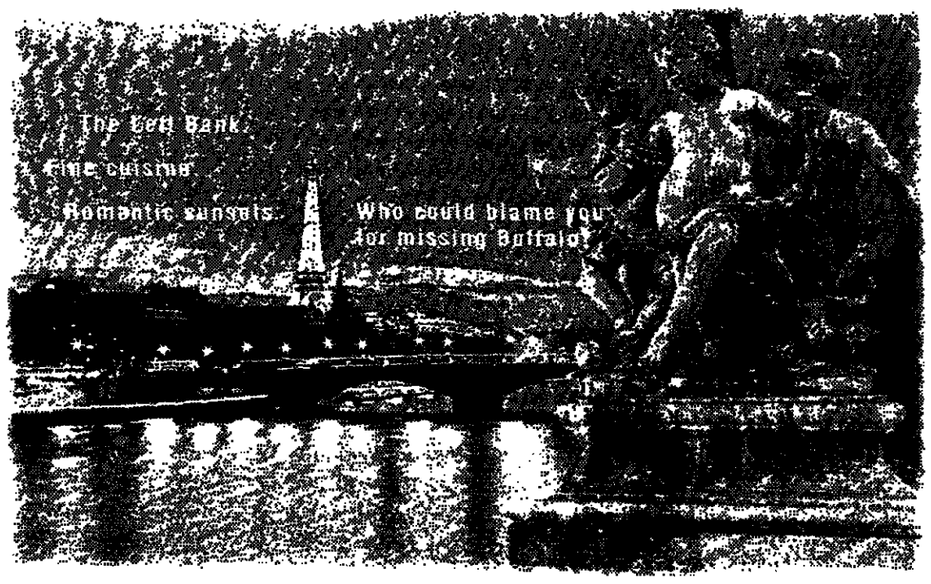
But no. Just as his three teammates attacked Sunday and started their triumphant roll toward Roubaix, Ballerini had another flat. When he tried to reach them after repairs, he had another flat. By then, Ballerini had been joined by rivals and had no choice but to drop his efforts and not help opponents against his own teammates up ahead. A third flat settled his hash definitively.

Later, Ballerini, Bortolami and Tafi must have had an interesting conversation. With the caked dust of the road washed away, they all sat down to dinner with the victorious Museeuw and the rest of the Mapei team.



Pascal Rondeau/Reuters

Johan Museeuw, center, and teammates Andrea Tafi, left, and Gianluca Bortolami.



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